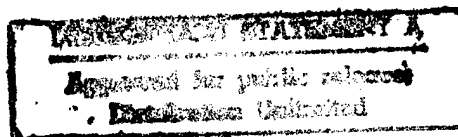


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1278

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15 July 1982

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

WORK OF CONFERENCE OF 'RELIGIOUS LEADERS AGAINST NUCLEAR THREAT' PRAISED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 82 p 5

[Article by V. Kassis and V. Kondrashov: "Preserve Life on Earth"]

[Text] The salvation of mankind from the nuclear threat is the most urgent problem of the present international situation. The champions of the "Cold War" are rattling their sabres. They are inciting a war hysteria, intensifying the arms race, and persistently asserting over and over again the admissibility of a "limited nuclear war" and of being the first to strike a nuclear blow. These forces are destroying normal relations between states and are inciting hostility and hatred among peoples.

In our day, the task rises before us in all urgency to do everything possible to block the way for the lovers of new armaments and military adventures. Everything must be done to guarantee the right of people to life. There can be no outsiders or indifferent onlookers here; this task concerns each and every one of us.

The struggle for peace and for the prevention of the nuclear threat is becoming the most powerful and most mass movement. This is obviously natural, since the ideals of the movement are close and dear to the broadest strata of the population of our planet. Millions upon millions of people of good will on all of the continents, people of different nationalities, different occupations and social position, and of different religious convictions are becoming united under slogans demanding the strengthening of peace and the elimination for all time of the nuclear threat.

Life shows that religious leaders are playing an ever-increasing role in the mass movement of peoples for peace. This fact was more than clearly confirmed during the work of the World Conference of "Religious Leaders of the World Against the Nuclear Threat." Such a topical idea for a conference received an ardent response everywhere in the world. It is not accidental that around 600 religious leaders from more than 90 countries arrived in Moscow to participate in it. For five days, one could see in one of the capital's auditoriums representatives and prominent leaders from such dominant religions of the world as Buddhism and Hinduism, Judaism and Shintoism, and Mohammedanism and Christianity.

From the very beginning, the work of the conference was distinguished by a businesslike and constructive character. The most urgent problem of the present day--the search for ways to save mankind from the horror of a nuclear catastrophe--was given a careful and thorough analysis, not only during the plenary sessions, but also during the meetings of the working groups, and during the conversations and discussions which arose in the lobbies.

And if today we are to speak about the chief results of the conference in Moscow, it must be pointed out first of all that its participants came to a basic conclusion--nuclear war can and must be prevented, and church leaders are obliged to make maximum efforts to achieve this most noble goal.

There is no doubt that the documents which were adopted by the Moscow conference participants will acquire a large resonance. In the "Appeal to the Governments of the World" it is emphasized that the threat to the survival of humanity has not yet decreased. "We are made to feel a profound sense of alarm," it is noted in the document, "by the new doctrines of a 'limited nuclear war' and by the production of such an inhuman weapon as the neutron bomb which is aimed at the realization of such dangerous plans. With the existing level of the nuclear arsenal in the world, we do not believe that a nuclear war could in any way be limited."

The appeal contains a number of concrete measures which, in the opinion of the conference participants, have to be undertaken by the states which possess nuclear weapons in order to prevent a world catastrophe. The religious leaders welcomed those states which have decided to remain nuclear-free. In this connection, the conference participants placed a high value on such useful Soviet Union initiatives aimed at reducing tensions as, for example, the decision regarding its readiness to unilaterally halt the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in the European Part of the USSR and to reduce the number which have already been deployed.

The "Appeal to the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament" is full of concrete proposals. Having emphasized that humanity today stands at one of the most decisive crossroads of history, the religious leaders who gathered in Moscow stated: In the name of believers, we call upon you to take decisive steps to stop the arms race, cleanse the earth of the pollution of nuclear weapons, and use those enormous resources which are now being squandered on weapons for the creation of a world without wars. . . .

During the course of this work, the conference dealt with a wide spectrum of acute international problems. This was reflected in the "Appeal to the Leaders and Followers of All Religions" which was adopted at the last plenary session. The participants noted that they adhered to different religious convictions, but nevertheless had come together in Moscow since they feel a common threat for all of humanity and even for the life of the entire planet. The appeal is permeated with alarm and anxiety in connection with the situation on Cyprus, the unceasing acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia, the threat hanging over the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon, the sufferings of

the Arab people of Palestine, and in connection with the exacerbated situation in other areas of the world.

Many of the conference participants repeatedly and especially pointed to the noble role being played by the Soviet Union in protecting the world against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. True to the principles of Lenin's policy of peace, the Soviet state throughout its entire 60-year history has consistently opposed war and has come out in the present difficult situation with a complex of constructive proposals aimed at improving the international climate, deepening detente, and preventing a world catastrophe.

The conference participants and guests gave a warm reception to the words of Metropolitan Yuvenaliy about the fact that the Soviet Union can be called a kind of peace camp, in which people of different nationalities, convictions, and religions, different occupations, men and women, young and old, and believers and non-believers are monolithic in their actions and firm in their convictions, giving all of their strength and knowledge to peaceful works, and are united by a sacred impulse and a passionate hope not to allow the conflagration of a war and to defend and preserve life on earth.

A large number of conference participants made sharp and substantiated indictments of Western politicians who are developing arms programs under the pretext of defense against an imaginary "Soviet military threat." In particular, the General Secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace Ch. Zhugder stated to us: "In order to camouflage their aggressive plans, and to confuse world public opinion and distract it from the struggle for peace, the enemies of detente are screaming about a so-called 'Soviet threat.' It is our sacred duty to open peoples' eyes, to tell them the truth, and to contribute as much as we can to uniting and strengthening the ranks of all honest people who are for peace and disarmament. An understanding of the real danger of nuclear war is elevating the struggle for disarmament to a higher level."

The conference participants condemned the doctrine which is current in the West that security can allegedly be achieved by possessing the capacity of delivering a "first warning blow."

The World Conference of "Religious Leaders of the World Against the Nuclear Threat" has completed its work. It took place, as we have noted, in Moscow. And this is very symbolic--the Soviet Union firmly and consistently defends peace in the world. In their statements, the conference participants expressed a profound gratitude to the Soviet government for its hospitality and for the approval and understanding with which it received their efforts aimed at the struggle against the nuclear threat.

Yes, in the great battle for peace there can be no indifferent onlookers. This is being understood more and more clearly by millions of people of the most diverse views and philosophies. An ever larger number of people are taking active part in mass anti-war actions which are taking on an unprecedented scope. New evidence of this is the convocation of the World Conference of

"Religious Leaders of the World Against the Nuclear Threat." Its results will undoubtedly be a weighty contribution to the common struggle of the peace-loving forces.

. . . We spent five days in the auditorium of this very representative forum. Once, during a break between the sessions, we heard a conversation of a group of clergymen from various countries. Judging from their clothing, they belonged to different churches. Their concerned conversation was about the simple Australian Etel' family which had gone out into the Pacific Ocean on the yacht "Peace-Maker" in protest against the conducting of dangerous nuclear tests on the Murorua Atoll. One of our new acquaintances exclaimed:

--What a wonderful example of a self-sacrificing struggle for peace and against the militarization of the oceans! This once again confirms an obvious fact-- peace has to fought for everywhere and always, giving every ounce of your strength to this noble cause.

This thought went like a leitmotiv through all of the days of the conference.

2959

CSO: 1800/598

INTERNATIONAL

WORK ON MANIPULATION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN U. S. PRAISED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 82 p 59

[Review by G. Viktorov of book "Manipulators of Consciousness" (in Russian translation) by Herbert Schiller, Mysl', Moscow, 1980, 326 pages]

[Text] The name of Herbert Schiller, a professor at the department of mass media, University of California at San Diego, is known to Soviet readers. His articles, whose translations have been appearing in our periodicals, are always distinguished by their profound critical analysis of mass media in the United States. The book reviewed here combines two of the author's works, "Manipulators of Consciousness," published in 1973, and "The Mass Media and Cultural Domination," published 3 years later.

The author clearly explains /who, how,/ and /in behalf of what/ [printed in boldface] manipulates the consciousness of Americans and attempts to manipulate the world's public consciousness. He isolates the five principal myths of bourgeois propaganda on which is founded the mechanism of the manipulation. They are: the myth of individualism and personal choice, the myth of neutrality, the myth of unchanging human nature, the myth of the absence of social conflicts, and the myth of the pluralism of the country's mass media.

H. Schiller states: "The mass media bosses create, process, skillfully employ, and totally control the dissemination of the information determining our concepts, attitudes, and, in the final analysis, behavior. Deliberately fabricating messages distorting the real social reality, they turn into manipulators of consciousness."

How is it accomplished? Techniques for juggling facts have long ago been developed, and they include messages producing a distorted impression of reality, obstructing consideration of facts, and deliberately rejecting real conditions of life. Manipulation as a means of controlling public consciousness is widespread in the United States. There are many techniques of manipulation, but the principal one is control of the information machinery and of the apparatus for the formation of ideas.

The author admits: "Another consideration prompting the writing of this book was the awareness that an analysis of the machinery of mass media in the United States is of great interest to the international public."

This in-depth analysis by Herbert Schiller largely satisfies the reader's curiosity. Incidentally, this book is available in the "Knizhnaya lavka zhurnalista" [The Journalist's Bookstore].

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1386

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON WEAKNESSES IN PARTY'S APPROACH TO WORKING YOUTH

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 8, Apr 82 pp 35-40

[Article by F. Kulikov, first secretary of the Penzenskaya CPSU Obkom: "To Show Paternal Concern and Attention for the Youth"]

[Text] All the life of the nation is presently influenced by the struggle to carry out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the program elaborated by it for the socioeconomic development of our society. At present the Soviet people are preparing actively to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This event will serve to further strengthen the unity of the party and people, to even more closely unite all the nations and nationalities of the country and to raise the political and creative activeness of the masses. The recently held 17th USSR Trade Union Congress with new strength demonstrated the wholehearted confidence of the people in their party and their unanimous support for its domestic and foreign policy.

Soon the regular Komsomol congress will be held and this organization is a dependable reserve and assistant for the party. The most important the main thing in the work of the Komsomol is to help in shaping a generation of people who are politically active, knowledgeable, industrious, able to work and always ready to defend their motherland.

"As a whole," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the Komsomol is up to this task. To its score are tens and hundreds of construction sites in the most diverse regions of the nation. Komsomol participation has also been strengthened in state administration and in all social life. This must be maintained.

"But it is not our tradition to restrict ourselves to just praise. It is no secret that in some of our young people a high level of education and information at times coexist with political naivete and professional training with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor. This largely is the result of failings by the Komsomol."

The congress set the task of strengthening the labor, moral and ideological-political indoctrination of the youth, to create a lively, creative atmosphere in each Komsomol organization and to organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a manner that this fuses organically with the practical concerns of the Komsomol members and their own life.

The Penzenskaya Oblast party organization is also organizing its work among the Komsomol members and youth considering the tasks posed by the CPSU Congress. Here primary attention is given to indoctrinating a communist attitude toward labor and the people's property in the younger generation and to raising the activeness of the youth in solving socioeconomic problems. At present the oblast economy employs over 220,000 young men and women. And how important it is to develop in all of them a profound awareness of the role of socially useful labor and to instill a feeling of pride for the home collective and for their chosen profession. For this there is such a tested lever for raising the awareness and improving work as the socialist competition, providing, of course, it is well organized. Labor rivalry helps to raise the professional skill of the young workers and kolkhoz members, to master related specialties and to strengthen the personal and collective interest in the end results of labor. At present, tens of thousands of young men and women in the oblast have actively joined the patriotic movement "Shock Work, Knowledge, Initiative and Creativity of the Youth for the 11th Five-Year Plan!" and they are participating in the mass competition to master the achievements of advanced science and technology and for accelerating scientific and technical progress in all the national economic sectors. We are particularly pleased by the fact that recently the role of the youth has increased noticeably in the struggle for the greatest possible rise in the efficiency of social production, for converting the economy to an intensive path of development, for high labor productivity, product quality, savings and thriftiness in each work area.

Having set the shock watch in honor of the 19th Komsomol Congress, 15,000 young men and women and over 200 Komsomol-youth collectives in the oblast have promised to fulfill the quotas of 18 and 24 months of the five-year plan by the day the Komsomol forum opens. From 1,500 Komsomol members and young persons will also work on this day using saved raw products and materials.

It would be possible to give many examples of the labor activeness of the youth. Unfortunately, certain Komsomol committees are overconcerned with the "breadth of reach" to the detriment of specific organizational work to develop the socialist competition. Scores of all sorts of initiatives are announced but they are not fulfilled because there are too many. It is not surprising that the young people lose interest in the initiative and the content of the competition is emasculated.

Instead of thoroughly analyzing all of this and helping the Komsomol activists escape the formalism and unnecessary bombast, the party organizations at times limit themselves to general ideas and appeals. For precisely this reason at one time a valuable initiative by five graduates of the Teleginskaya Secondary School of Kolyshleyskiy Rayon was allowed to die. These students had resolved to work as tractor operators in their home village. Having proved the initiative, the party raykom and Komsomol obkom reduced all the work of disseminating it to general appeals and were not concerned with creating all conditions for successful work for the initiators of the campaign and their followers. The campaign of the Komsomol members collided with the formalism and bureaucratic approach to the important question and it was not to make headway. At present, in our countryside we are lacking up to 10,000 highly skilled equipment operators and in the harvest season we must bring in from the industrial enterprises almost 3 and a half thousand workers who are able to operate tractors and combines.

Life convinces us that success comes to those who in fact realize Lenin's ideas about the socialist competition and to those who not only create opportunities for manifesting elements of creativity and initiative but also constantly carry out all that is new and advanced which is created in the thick of the masses. In this regard we demand that the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations not permit a bureaucratic approach or rule by sheer administration and decisively clear the path for useful innovations.

The Komsomol-youth collectives are an effective form for organizing the labor of the young men and women, for developing their social activeness and creating in them an aware attitude toward their duties. Practice has shown that the Komsomol-youth brigades, sections and teams not only successfully carry out production tasks but are also militant cells for indoctrinating young men and women in a spirit of love for their profession, creativity, mutual aid and collective responsibility for the assigned job. In them there is virtually no personnel turnover or instances of violating of labor and social discipline and the young people master the profession significantly faster. Here labor productivity, as a rule, is 10-15 percent higher than as a whole for the enterprise or organization.

Hence the understandable desire for collective forms of labor among the young men and women. We must endeavor to support this desire in every possible way. The further development of the collective form for organizing labor is often brought up at the party and Komsomol meetings. We have made progress in this question. At present, there are around 1,300 brigades and teams working in the most important areas of industrial, construction and agricultural production as well as in the service sphere. The qualitative composition of the leaders of these collectives has been improved and at present one out of every three of them is a CPSU member or candidate member. But, it must be said frankly that there is a lot of work to be done in this area. Regardless of the obvious, for example, advantages of the brigade form in organizing labor, it has still not made proper headway at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Self-critically, it must be recognized that labor has not been organized for the best in many of the already created brigades. In them the party and Komsomol organizations have not carried out the required organizational and mass political work and because of this the capabilities of the brigades are far from fully utilized.

The party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and the Komsomol obkom are presently confronted with a most important task: to broaden the geography of the Komsomol-youth brigades, to help to raise their authority in every possible way and to do everything to indoctrinate a feeling of being the master of one's own plant and one's nation in each young worker.

Mentorship or sponsorship is an effective form of labor indoctrination. The young people, in first arriving at a plant, construction project, sovkhos or kolkhos, greatly need the attention of senior comrades and they require the support, advice and aid of experienced mentors. At present, our oblast has over 16,000 youth mentors. Among them are almost 6,000 communists and one out of every two has been employed over 10 years. Over 80 percent are shock workers of communist labor. All of them, without regard to time, devote all their energies to indoctrinating the younger generation.

However, I would err against the truth if I said that at each enterprise and organization everything is going well with the mentorship movement. In the oblast collective mentorship is still little developed where the leading collectives assume sponsorship of the lagging Komsomol-youth brigades and help them in achieving high goals. The question of indoctrinating the young workers not everywhere is being turned over to well-trained persons who are highly regarded among the youth. In some places, no attention at all is paid to the question of the development of young production workers. A young man or woman is hired, an entry is made in his or her labor booklet and that is the end of it. Many Komsomol committees do not hold either initiation ceremonies for the workers or interesting talks about the personal plans of the young production worker. Certain economic leaders, party, trade union and Komsomol workers are rarely at the youth dormitories and take no interest in how the people are living there or how indoctrination has been organized. But later on, they are surprised when a portion of the young people are reluctant to be involved in labor activity, they try to spend their time uselessly, they violate production discipline, they slack off and put their personal interests higher than public ones.

All of this must be brought up in order to emphasize that a satisfaction with work, a joy in labor and its results to an enormous degree depend upon the moral climate in a collective and upon the concern and attention for a young production worker. The party obkom intends to thoroughly study the question of the activities of the party gorkoms and raykoms, the oblast trade union council and the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in improving the mentorship movement and labor indoctrination and to properly assess the instances of a formal bureaucratic attitude toward labor, everyday life, toward increased skills of the young workers.

In indoctrinating a love for labor in a young person it is impossible to overestimate the role and significance of the general education school. It not only arms the younger generation with knowledge but also prepares it for skilled labor under the conditions of modern production. Last year the oblast organized more than 400 production brigades, 250 labor and recreation camps and around 60 school forest camps. Around 80,000 students worked in them. They were responsible for many good and useful undertakings. To this we must add that at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses the number of training shops and sections is growing and here the students in the senior grades acquire labor skills and along with their diploma also acquire a specialty needed by the national economy.

However, we must not stop with this. It is important to better see the long run in all vocational guidance work. For example, we cannot help but be alarmed by the fact that at present, when the intensification of the oblast's agriculture is developing more and more, the farms do not have enough skilled equipment operators or machine milking operators while among the middle-level specialists more than one-half have only on-job training. There is a difficult situation also with other categories of specialists.

What conclusions must be drawn from these facts by the party and Komsomol organizations? First of all, it is essential to put an end to the still encountered formalism in the work of youth vocational guidance. For example, we must not tolerate the fact that on individual farms the schools are not provided with the needed equipment for training the students in the equipment operator professions and if it is provided then as a rule it is broken down and worn out. Hence, the organization of

labor for the school children at times is wide open to criticism. In arriving in the field, the shops or at the farm, the children at times idle away hours and thereby gain a sort of lesson in mismanagement and negligence but no respect for a working profession. This is one of the reasons that only an insignificant portion of the graduates selects their future specialty under a school's influence. Thus, last year only 25 percent of the young men and women who completed ninth grade remained to work in agricultural production.

The party and Komsomol organizations should also delve more deeply into the work of the labor and recreation camps. On some of the farms labor has been poorly organized in them. They are rarely visited by the secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms or by the workers of the party apparatus. All these questions are of concern to the party obkom. Among the measures worked out by us to retain the young people in the countryside, all vocational guidance with the students of the general education schools is to be raised to a qualitatively new level. Now this work will be judged not only by the number of created circles or the number of measures carried out but rather by how many graduates remain to work on their home kolkhoz or sovkhoz. For this we must, as they say, reach each person, we must have a real effect on the views and convictions of the young men and women and we must seek out more flexible and effective forms for the labor indoctrination of the younger generation. It is important not in words but in deed to create good conditions for living and working in the countryside and we must indoctrinate a respect for the labor of the farmer, a love for mother nature, for the earth, and the ability and desire to apply one's hands to it.

The complexity, newness and scale of the tasks of communist construction presently place high demands upon the level of political education in the young men and women and on their ability to assess the events occurring in the world from class positions.

The oblast party organization, in carrying out the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Decree of the Party Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination," is focusing the efforts of the Komsomol on developing in the youth a Marxist-Leninist ideology, an ideological maturity and an ability to correctly orient oneself in today's international situation. At the recently held 21st oblast Komsomol conference the positive experience was noted in developing an interest in studying the theory and practice of communist construction among the younger generation. Some 40 percent of the oblast's young production workers are studying Marxist-Leninist theory in the system of political and economic education. One out of every three is a shock worker of communist labor and 90 percent of the students have permanent social assignments. All of this contributes to the ideological development of the young people, to their class conditioning and to the indoctrinating of moral health.

Of course, here an enormous contribution is made primarily by those to whom the responsible matter of the political indoctrination of the youth has been entrusted. At present, among the Komsomol propagandists around 90 percent are CPSU members and candidate members and 9 out of every 10 have a higher and incomplete higher education. A majority of them are the best trained persons who have political know-how and, what is very important, love their job.

Yet, in a number of Komsomol organizations in Gorodishchenskiy, Luninskiy and Narovchatskiy rayons, ideological work is carried out without any verve and the theoretical material being studied in the system of Komsomol political education is not always linked with the production activities of the collective or to the specific affairs of the students. When we analyzed the reason for such a situation, as we expected we saw that the party organizations had approached the recruiting of propaganda cadres without thinking and the party raykoms were not promptly interested in who was heading one or another ideological section, what was his training or personal qualities and whether he was able to feel the pulse of political life. From this fact we concluded that all the secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms should pay attention to work with the ideological cadres. The oblast party committees see their task in paying more attention to the moral indoctrination of the youth. Certainly the establishing of the standards and principles of communist morality, as the party teaches, is impossible without a constant and steady struggle against antisocial manifestations, spiritual poverty and its inevitable accomplices: drunkenness, hooliganism and the violation of labor discipline. Such moral flaws should be constantly in the field of vision of the party organizations, the Komsomol and the entire community. Here we must not restrict ourselves to carrying out all sorts of measures of an educational nature but conduct individual work more actively and intervene also into such a sphere as the family.

Certainly it is no secret that the indoctrination of young people can be greatly harmed by the parents themselves who at times are unable to resist the excessive demands of their children. All fathers and mothers want their children to live better than they themselves live. This is understandable and humanly explainable. The increased prosperity of the Soviet people is helping to realize these parental aspirations. But often the desire for the good ends up harming the child. Some parents reason approximately thus: He is getting on and will make even more. And they do not refuse their child anything, not realizing that they are raising selfish egoists who have no idea what labor is and what the price is of the goods provided them. We feel it would be correct if the party organizations would increase the responsibility of parents, above all the ones who are communists, for the indoctrination of their children.

In speaking about the indoctrination of youth, we cannot overlook such an important question as the rational organization of their free time. How a young person uses this time largely determines his moral make-up, the professional skills of a young man or woman, their health and attitude. In the oblast many clubs and houses of culture have become true centers for the all-round recreation of the youth. Together with the broad public aktiv, the Lopatinskiy, Penzenskiy, Nizhnelomovskiy and Shemysheyskiy party raykoms are closely concerned with increasing their role in the indoctrination of the young men and women. The practice of holding mass holidays is being improved in the rayons and the new Soviet traditions and rites are being introduced into life.

In a word, much is being done to organize the free time of the youth. However, much still remains to be done. The failings in ideological-political and moral indoctrination are largely explained by the fact that certain party and Komsomol organizations are not always concerned for the leisure of the youth. For some reason we have tolerated the fact that many young people spend their leisure thoughtlessly. They spend all their free time looking for the next, so-called "scarce item," or are

excessively involved in games of chance. In a portion of the youth, passive forms of leisure significantly predominate over active ones.

The clubs, houses and palaces of culture, the libraries, museums and movie theaters can and should somehow influence such young people and teach them to use their leisure reasonably. However, they are too slow in reorganizing their work. In many of them it is boring, monotonous and uninteresting. There are few special interest clubs and the various types of folk creativity are developing slowly. As a result not all the young people can satisfy their spiritual needs to one degree or another.

Hence the conclusion: we must broaden the facilities for developing artistic and technical creativity as well as the physical conditioning of the young men and women. We must more effectively seek out an employment for their abilities and talents and endeavor to make the leisure of each young person truly cultured and useful for the development of the individual and society.

We are well aware that active involvement of the Komsomol in solving the tasks confronting the oblast depends decisively upon its leadership by the party committees and organizations. In exercising such leadership, we pay primary attention to the organizational and political strengthening of the Komsomol organizations. At present our oblast has 9,000 young communists who are working in elected Komsomol bodies. More than 2,000 party members and candidate members are propagandists in the Komsomol training system.

The oblast party committees are constantly improving the forms and methods of Komsomol leadership and are endeavoring that they, these forms and methods, more fully meet the increased general education, political and cultural level of the youth and consider the specific features of work among its various groups including workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and students. In increasing the authority and influence of the Komsomol organizations among the broad masses of the youth, the primary party organizations are also concerned with increasing the ranks of the Komsomol and they work systematically to recruit the most active and best trained Komsomol members into the party. The leading party workers regularly inform the Komsomol aktiv on the most important questions of party and government domestic and foreign policy and hand on to them the experience of organizational and political work in the masses.

The work being carried out undoubtedly has helped to increase the authority of the oblast Komsomol organization, to intensify its activities in production and social life and to strengthen the ties between the Komsomol and the broadest masses of the youth. This is all to the good. At the same time we are aware that there is still much to be done to further improve the work style of the Komsomol committees. It is very important that the Komsomol more actively introduce those forms and methods of work which are inherent precisely to a youth organization. This means: fewer sessions, less paperwork and more vital, organizational and political activity among the youth. But it is difficult at times to achieve this from the Komsomol committees. Instead of solving various problems practically, they hold numerous sessions and write out reports and statements. Certain party committees and organizations do little to increase the responsibility of young communists for the assigned job. Their statements or reports on the work in the Komsomol are not always heard at the party meetings and sessions of the party committees and bureaus. If

they are heard, this is done superficially, without a profound analysis of the work. In certain rayons, it still has not become the rule to organize meetings for the secretaries and bureau members of the party gorkoms and raykoms with the Komsomol activists. Certainly constant contact between the elders and the youth, a frank conversation and exchange of opinions make it possible for the party bodies to have a more specific and knowledgeable approach to solving the questions of concern to the young men and women and to better see the existing shortcomings in their work in the area of Komsomol leadership.

In working to achieve greater professionalism from the party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations in their work with the Komsomol members and the youth, the party obkom has demanded that they deal more strictly with the communists working in the Komsomol for further improving the style and methods of work for the Komsomol committees. They must see to it that the party members show more initiative in settling the fundamental questions concerning the labor, studies, everyday life and leisure of the youth. A more paternal, sensitive and attentive attitude toward the Komsomol members and the youth, toward their needs and requests and at the same time great exactingness should be an indispensable condition for party leadership of the Komsomol.

Great is our responsibility for indoctrinating the younger generation, that generation which will largely determine how the USSR will be by the beginning of the third millenium of our age. We are well aware that energy and force cannot be spared for this. The communists of Penzenskaya Oblast are doing everything to further raise the level of Komsomol leadership and thereby achieve more tangible results in the communist indoctrination of the youth and in mobilizing them to successfully carry out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the high socialist obligations assumed by the oblast's workers in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

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NATIONAL

LAW CONFERENCE ON LABOR RELATIONS, ECONOMIC CRIMES

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 185-193

[Article by G. Nekrasova, candidate in juridical sciences, scholarly secretary of the Scholarly Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on "The Laws of the Development of the State, Administration, and Law": "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Juridical Science"]

[Excerpts] The All-Union Scientific Coordination Conference on the topic "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Further Development of Juridical Science" was organized by the Scholarly Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on "The Laws of the Development of the State, Administration, and Law" and by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education. More than 1,200 legal scholars from academic and departmental scientific research institutions, and also from the country's higher educational institutions took part in the conference which was held on 19-21 October 1981 in Moscow.

The following gave reports at the plenary sessions: the Director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Scholarly Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on "The Laws of the Development of the State, Administration, and Law," and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Kudryavtsev--"The Theoretical Problems of Juridical Science in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"; the Dean of the Juridical Faculty of Moscow State University Yu. Kozlov--"The Tasks of the Juridical VUZ's in the Organization of Scientific Research in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"; the Procurator General of the USSR A. Rekunkov--"The Tasks of a Further Strengthening of Socialist Legality and of Increasing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Law Infractions in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"; the Sector Chief at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Laptev--"Legal Problems of Improving the Leadership of the Economy"; the Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation of the USSR Ministry of Justice K. Gutsenko--"The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Improving Soviet Legislation"; and the Deputy Chairman of the Scholarly Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on "The Laws of the Development of the State, Administration, and Law" and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Asenenok--"The Problems of the Integration and Coordination of Juridical Science and Its Connection With Practice." Substantial attention was devoted

in the reports to the legal problems of improving the leadership of the economy. It was emphasized that an increase in the efficiency of social production is inseparably connected with an improvement of the legal regulation of economic relations.

The reporters pointed out that one of the most important conditions for the accomplishment of the large tasks facing jurists is their close cooperation with representatives of other social disciplines, especially the development of economic legal research. The performance of an overall analysis of important social problems is a very complex theoretical and practical organizational question which requires a scientific approach and merits being a special subject of study. However, not a single work has yet been created on the problems of the integration of the social sciences.

Finally, suggestions were made at the conference on improving coordination in the very system of the juridical sciences, on strengthening the legal subdivisions in the union republic academies of sciences, improving the work of the Scholarly Council on "The Laws of the Development of the State, Administration, and Law," and on making more active use of the scientific potential of higher educational institutions. In particular, it was pointed out that it is necessary to have the scientific specialization of the country's largest juridical VUZ's, and to develop a single plan for the development of juridical research in higher educational institutions which is coordinated with the plans of related academic and departmental scientific sectors.

The conference had 10 thematic sections whose participants heard and discussed 30 reports and 217 communications.

The President of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences G. Shakhnazarov delivered a report at the section "Problems of the Development of the Political Relations and Political System of Mature Socialism." He noted that a study of political phenomena is important above all for the development of scientifically substantiated recommendations on improving the managerial mechanism and increasing the efficiency and quality of its work. A new approach and a new point of view is needed under which the institutions of the political system and their functions would be not the point of departure, but the final stage of scientific research. An important task is to disclose the political content of the economic process and to determine, on this basis, the real influence of the basic institutions of the political system of socialism on the processes of social production and distribution. Still another task is to disclose the existing relationship between management and self-management and to develop recommendations aimed both at increasing the efficiency of social labor and at strengthening the political system.

A. Stavtseva and other participants in the subsection on labor law put forward two overall problems as being top-priority ones: the individual in the sphere of labor relations; and an increase in the intensity of labor. A decisive turn toward the individual in the science of labor law signifies a profound and comprehensive study of labor protection as the basic social purpose of

labor law. The legal aspects of increasing the intensity of labor have to be worked out in contact with the communists. These contacts are still insufficiently active.

A great deal of attention was devoted at the subsection on civil procedural law (basic reporter--A. Dobrovol'skiy) to increasing the effectiveness of civil legal procedures, strengthening the protection of the rights of citizens, and expanding the authority of the courts in connection with the right of citizens to make complaints in court about the actions of officials which has been proclaimed by the USSR Constitution and the necessity for adopting a law defining the procedure for recourse by citizens to the court.

The section "Law and an Improvement of the Economic Mechanism" had two subsections (economic law and an improvement of the economic mechanism; and legal problems of agriculture, of the rational use of natural resources, and of environmental protection).

V. Mamutov delivered a report at the first subsection on "The Management of the Economy and an Improvement of its Legal Regulation." He emphasized that legal regulation is the basic form of the management of social production under mature socialism. The reporter noted the close interconnection between the process of improving the legal regulation of economic activity and the development of the theory of economic law.

There were discussions at the subsection of the development and increased effectiveness of economic law, the codification of economic legislation, the development of a legal mechanism for ensuring state planning and contract discipline in industry, the relationship between the centralization and decentralization of the rights of economic agencies, the role of special-purpose overall programs in the solution of important scientific and technological problems and in interbranch management, and so forth.

In his report at the second subsection--"The Law and an Improvement of the Economic Mechanism in the Agroindustrial Complex"--M. Kozyr' characterized the important role of law in the regulation of the social relations which are taking shape in the country's agroindustrial complex. Studies of the legal issues in the development of the agroindustrial complex and its management have not yet been sufficiently developed and are performed without the necessary inter-professional coordination of social scientists. O. Kolbasov discussed the formation of a new science--environmental law. He examined the problem of reorganizing the systems of national and international law under the influence of increasingly sharp ecological needs.

There was a sharp discussion at the subsection of the struggle against law violations and of the protection of the rights and legal interests of agricultural enterprises. A point was made of the important economic significance of the legal organization of the rational use and protection of agricultural lands for the fulfillment of the food program. Note was taken of the necessity for activating research on the interaction between the legal and economic mechanisms of environmental protection. Concern was expressed about the fact that the most important legislative demands of environmental protection have not yet found an accurate application in the field of economic activity.

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NATIONAL

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET SOCIAL SCIENTISTS CHRONICLED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 212-218

[Information Item: "Chronicle"]

[Excerpts] The collection "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Departments of Social Sciences" (Moscow, Politizdat, 1981) has been published. It contains materials from the All-Union Conference of the Heads of Departments of Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions which took place in Moscow in October 1981. The book discloses the basic directions of the development of the social sciences at the current stage of communist construction and the tasks which follow from the decisions of the party congress in the field of scientific research, of improving the educational process, and in raising the level of the education of the youth.

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has discussed the basic directions and prospects for the development of the scientific research of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR. This academy, which was created in 1954, has 14 institutes operating in it, including 4 in the field of the social sciences (history; philosophy and law; language and literature; economics). The academy's social scientists have published a number of works on the history of the Kirghiz people, the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the socialist revolution in Kirghizia, socialist and communist construction in the republic, on philosophical and psychological problems, and on socialist culture, state construction, law, and socialist democracy. Works have been published on the important issues connected with the Kirghiz language, and on the laws of the development of Kirghiz literature. Two volumes of the epic "Manas" have been published. The academy's economists have developed a number of practical recommendations for the republic's economy. In a decree adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the chief directions of the scientific research of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR are defined. (See: VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No. 11, 1981).

On 27 January 1982, a meeting of the Council on International Cooperation in the Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences took place in Moscow. The

subject of consideration was the preparations for the Fifth Conference of Vice Presidents for the Social Sciences of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries (Berlin, May 1982), and also for the International Congresses of Political Scientists (Rio de Janeiro, August 1982), and Sociologists (Mexico, August 1982). There was a discussion at the meeting of the work of the Soviet unit of the Problem Committee for the Multilateral Cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries "Studies of Contemporary Capitalism."

Prominent scientists and political and public leaders from many countries of the world took part in the meetings of the working group on nuclear forces in Europe of the Pugwash Movement (Geneva, December 1981). The Soviet delegation included Professor V. Zagladin, Academician M. Markov, and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences N. Fedorenko. The participants in the meetings examined the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Along with representatives of the press, radio, and television from various countries, they also discussed the role of the mass information media in preventing a nuclear war and in improving the international situation and mutual understanding between countries and peoples. The discussion was about what can and needs to be done, working together, to educate people in a spirit of peace. Summarizing the results of the meeting, V. Zagladin noted that its participants had expressed a feeling of disturbance about the present exacerbation of international tensions and the increased threat of a nuclear catastrophe. To a substantial degree, the entire discussion was devoted to the new peace proposals which have been advanced by the Soviet Union and which, in the final analysis, are aimed at making Europe free of nuclear weapons--both medium-range and tactical weapons.

A seminar on international issues was conducted in Delhi on 7-9 December 1981 within the framework of the Soviet-Indian Commission on Cooperation in the Social Sciences. There was an exchange of opinions on the following problems: the present state of the process of detente and its meaning; the situation in South Asia; the situation in East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean; the situation in Southwest Asia, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the situation in the Indian Ocean; and the doctrines of nuclear war and their influence on international relations. The Director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician N. Inozemtsev and the Chairman of the Indian Council on Social Studies G. Parthasarathi were the co-chairmen of the seminar. The delegation of Soviet scholars was received by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

The sixth volume of the fundamental collective work by Soviet social scientists "The International Workers' Movement. Problems of History and Theory" is devoted to the workers' movement of the developed capitalist countries after World War II (1945-1979). The organization of the volume (Moscow "Mysl'," 1981) combines a regional historical approach which is aimed at disclosing the process of the consistent development of the workers' and democratic movement

in the capitalist countries, and a problems approach which concentrates attention on a directed analysis of the preconditions, conditions, individual factors, and component parts of the historical process. The authors demonstrate the objectively international character of the struggle of the working class and its leading role in the revolutionary transformation of the world. A substantial place is assigned in the volume to the activities of the Communist Parties and to the influence of the world socialist system and its policy of peaceful coexistence on the development of the workers' and democratic movement in the capitalist countries.

The Academy of Social Sciences at the CC CPSU has begun the publication of the annuals "Problems of the World Revolutionary Process." The first issue of the series which was released from the "Mysl'" Publishing House (Moscow, 1981) opens with a work by Academician B. Ponomarev "On the International Significance of the 26th CPSU Congress." The articles in the collection are grouped into two sections--"The Theory and Practice of the World Revolutionary Process" and "The Struggle of Ideas in the Contemporary World." A third section--"At the Bookshelf: Problems and Opinions"--includes reviews of books on the topic to which the new publication is devoted.

The Soviet press has taken note of the especial importance of the book by A. Zevelev, Yu. Polyakov, and A. Chugunov "Basmachestvo: Origin, Essence, and Collapse" (edited by Academician I. Mints; Moscow, "Nauka," 1981). The authors demonstrate that the social base of Basmachestvo was made up of feudal elements. But the chief factor which gave rise to the vitality of Basmachestvo was its wide support by international reaction. A large amount of attention is devoted in the book to a study of the objective and subjective factors which historically determined the collapse of Basmachestvo.

The regular 13th issue of the annual "Systems Research. Methodological Problems" (Moscow, "Nauka," 1981) contains works on the problems of management, the methodological aspects of social and economic research, a study of the structure and dynamics of scientific knowledge, and the possibilities of the application of systems ideas in design. The 1981 annual opens with an article by the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences S. Yemel'yanov and E. Nappel'baum "Systems, Purposefulness, and Reflects."

A collective of Soviet social scientists under the direction of Academician F. Konstantinov is working on the creation of a fundamental monograph "The Marxist-Leninist Theory of the Historical Process." The first part of this book has been published (Moscow, "Nauka," 1981; responsible editor--Yu. Pletnikov). The authors reveal the importance of historical materialism as a general theory of the historical process, and the single system of developing social and philosophical and general sociological knowledge. The second book is devoted to the problems of the integrity, unity, and diversity of formation levels. In

the third and concluding part of the work, the dialectics of the contemporary epoch will be analyzed.

The All-Union Conference "Historical Traditions of the Spiritual Culture of the Peoples of the USSR and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle" which was devoted to the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev took place in the capitol of the Ukrainian SSR in December 1981. It was organized by the Scholarly Councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the History of Social Thought and on the Problems of Foreign Ideological Trends jointly with the Institute of Philosophy and the Institute of the Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The following delivered reports at the plenary sessions: Academician M. Mitin--"The Spiritual Wealth of a Developed Socialist Society and the Problems of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle"; Academician D. Likhachev--"Kievan Rus' and Its Role in the History of Russian Culture of the 16th-17th Centuries"; Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the UkSSR V. Shinkaruk--"Worldview and Spiritual Culture; Historical Genesis"; the Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the UkSSR Yu. Kondufor--"Kiev in the History of the Spiritual Cultures of the Fraternal Peoples"; the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences M. Iovchuk--"The Interconnection and the Community of the Philosophical Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR in the 18th-19th Centuries in the Light of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle"; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the UkSSR A. Shlepakov--"The Internationalism of Socialist Culture and the Invalidity of its Bourgeois Interpretations." More than 100 reports and communications were heard at the sections: "Methodological Problems of the History of the Philosophy of Spiritual Culture of the Peoples of the USSR," "The Culture of Kievan Rus' and Its Role in the Formation and Coming Together of the Spiritual Cultures of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Peoples," "The Development of Language, Literature, and Art in Kievan Rus' and Their Role in the Formation of the Spiritual Cultures of the Fraternal Peoples of the USSR," and "The Spiritual World of Developed Socialism and a Critique of Its Falsifiers."

During the second half of November 1981, there was a conference in Warsaw of the directors of the academy institutes of state and law of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences was represented by its director, the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Kudryavtsev. The conference participants exchanged information about the experience and work plans of the institutes directed by them, and discussed the cooperation of the jurists of the socialist countries. A great deal of attention was devoted to the development and strengthening of the political system of socialist society to state management, an improvement of legislation and law application, and the protection of the rights and legal interests of citizens. At the conclusion of the conference, a scholarly conference was held in Poznan on the subject of the organization of international research on human rights

in socialist society. The Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Chkhikvadze gave a report on the research plan. The speakers emphasized the importance of a further theoretical work-up of such problems as the interdependence and mutual responsibility of the socialist state and the individual, the struggle against violations of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and so forth.

A monograph of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences "Public Organizations, Law, and the Individual" (Moscow, "Nauka," 1981; responsible editors--Ts. Yampol'skaya and A. Shchiglik) is devoted to an overall study of the legal political problems of the interaction between public organizations and the individual under the conditions of mature socialism. The authors examine the methodological aspects of the analysis of the interaction, and characterize the institution of the right of citizens to unite in public organizations. The book shows the role of public organizations in developing the social activeness of the workers, in realizing their rights and freedoms, and in satisfying their diverse interests.

The collective work "Labor, Law, Ideology" (Moscow, "Nauka," 1982; responsible editor--S. Zivs) is devoted to the important issues of the ideological struggle in the sphere of the legal regulation of labor. The book has been prepared by the labor law sector of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Among the authors of the book is the prominent GDR scholar M. Premisler. The monograph characterizes the contemporary state of bourgeois legal ideology in the field of labor. Especial attention is devoted to unmasking anti-communism and anti-Sovietism in the sphere of labor and labor relations. The exploitative essence and contradictions of the labor law and of social security under capitalism are shown.

The associates of the Division of Regional Foreign Economic Problems of the Council for the Study of the Productive Forces at Gosplan USSR have prepared a collective monograph "The Development of the International Division of Labor and the Siting of USSR Productive Forces: Theory, Methods, Practice" (Moscow, "Nauka," 1981; responsible editor--Academician N. Nekrasov). The book generalizes the experience connected with the development of the regional economies of the USSR, of territorial economic systems resulting from an expansion of the international division of labor, and of the deepening of socialist economic integration. The work has been included in the international series: "Socialism: Experience. Problems. Prospects."

"The Economy and the Planning of Capital Construction in the USSR and Hungary"--this was the topic of a symposium organized in Moscow in December 1981 by the Association of Soviet Scientific Economic Institutions and the Hungarian Economics Association. The Soviet delegation was led by Academician T. Khachaturov, and the Hungarian delegation by Professor B. Chikosh-Nad'.

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL, REGIONAL PROBLEMS IN USSR

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 205-211

[Article by Ye. Igitkhanyan, candidate in philosophical sciences (Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences): "The Social Structure of Soviet Society"]

[Excerpts] In October 1981, in Tallinn, the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR, the Soviet Sociological Association, and the All-Union "Znaniye" Society held the Fourth All-Union Scientific Conference on the topic of "The Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society."* Around 300 sociologists, philosophers, historians, economists, ethnographers, and demographers took part in the conference. The preparations for and holding of the conference occurred in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which analyzed the results of the development of the social structure of Soviet society in the 1970's and defined the prospects for improving it.

The conference was opened by the Chairman of the Organization Committee, the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences T. Ryabushkin. The Secretary of the CC of the CP of Estonia R. Ristlaan delivered the report "The Development of the Social Structure of the Estonian SSR and the Leadership Activities of the Communist Party of Estonia." Reports were also heard from the Doctors of Historical Sciences O. Shkaratan, L. Gordon, E. Klopov, Yu. Arutyunyan, and V. Poletayev; and the Doctors of Philosophical Sciences M. Titma, G. Osipov, V. Staroverov, G. Slesarev, F. Filippov, Yu. Volkov, N. Antonov, and others.

In the reports on methodological questions (first section) it was noted that the 26th CPSU Congress had put the coming together of all classes and social groups among the most important problems of the social development of our society. The conclusion was for the first time formulated in the documents of the congress that the establishment of a classless structure will basically

* The preceding conferences were held in: 1966 (Minsk); 1972 (Sverdlovsk); and 1976 (Zvenigorod). For the 1976 conference see: OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI, No 3, 1977, pp 169-172.

and chiefly occur within the historical framework of mature socialism. This proposition has placed a large number of questions of a methodological character before scientists. It was pointed out at the conference that social structure is an overall concept and that the study of its states and dynamics is possible only on the basis of a multidimensional analysis which includes the most diverse parameters: class division; the division connected with the socially significant differences between the workers of physical and intellectual labor; social territorial division (settlement); social demographic; social professional; and so forth (F. Filippov and A. Sukharev). It was emphasized that social structure is not a mechanical unification of the above basic types of the social differentiation of society, but an integral social unity, and the kind of system of connections and relations which is characterized by the formation of general integrative qualities. This integration reflects the dynamism of the development of social relations at the stage of mature socialism and its new qualitatively determined nature which manifests itself in an acceleration of the process of overcoming the remaining social differences on the basis of a general rise in the cultural and technical level and well-being of all of the groups and strata of the workers (Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences M. Rutkevich).

The development of the tools for determining the social class position of the members of socialist society is of fundamental importance. It is necessary to work out a uniform overall system of criteria and indicators of inter-class and intra-class differences. This system and its indicators have to have an objective character and to define the objective social position of a person (V. Semenov). The conceptual apparatus for the study of social structure has to adequately reflect the laws of its improvement. In particular, A. Sukharev raised the question of the definition of the category "Communist Social Homogeneity" and its interconnections with the category "Social Equality."

It was noted in the addresses that the social homogeneity and the quality of the members of society by no means signifies a levelling of people, and of their interests and professional and other inclinations. On the contrary, the erasing of social class differences, and this means also the dying away of social class structure as the basic one in characterizing the social structure of any class society, including a socialist society, do not exclude, but presuppose a further development and functioning of other types of structures (branch, professional, and so forth). Communist society is not a structureless society, but the kind of form of the organization of social life in which all of the social nuclei and communities of workers will be united and structured in specific forms of social production (O. Shkaratan).

Those who spoke on the social development of the working class and the coming together of the workers of intellectual and physical labor (second section) pointed out that the task of social scientists must not be limited to uncovering and analyzing the basic qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the development of the working class as a specific essence. It is necessary to demonstrate the mechanism of the realization by this class of its leading

role in society and of its influence on the basic social process of mature socialism--the establishment of a classless society.

The conference participants also noted certain negative aspects in the social movement of the working class, and analyzed contradictions whose overcoming is ensured by the scientifically valid social policy of the CPSU and Soviet state (R. Pullat, N. Bokapev, Yu. Neymer, V. Kolbanovskiy, and others). In the most general terms, these contradictions reflect the unevenness of the development of the working class as a result of the existing social and economic heterogeneity of labor, which gives rise to a substantial intra-class differentiation of the workers and different levels of social development for their individual strata. According to the data of an all-union study, "Indicators of the Social Development of Soviet Society," the expenditures of intellectual labor among highly skilled workers is only half of that among specialists, while among workers with medium skills it is 3-4 times less, and among low skill workers it is 6-7 times less. In addition, the growth rates of the efficiency and quality of labor lag to a definite extent behind the rates of increase in the technical supplies for production and behind the level of workers' skills. The speakers called attention to the unoptimal proportions between low skill labor (35 percent of the workers) and high and medium skill labor (65 percent); in addition, the decrease in the proportion of the former during the 1970's occurred at slow rates.

The unevenness of the development of the working class also has its territorial differences. Thus, labor productivity in the Baltic Republics (especially in the Estonian and Latvian SSR's) is 10-15 percent higher than the all-union indicators. There is no doubt that in the future these indicators for the individual republics and regions will grow closer together, but for now the difference objectively exists.

The participants in the discussion noted a large number of other factors which determine the contradictory character of the development of the working class, and emphasized the importance of concrete empirical studies which disclose the ways and means of influencing the social process in order to overcome negative aspects, and the importance of an active participation by social scientists in the development of a special-purpose overall program for the reduction of manual, especially heavy manual, labor.

The overcoming of the social differences between town and village and the destruction of the difference in the social position of the worker and peasant has been and continues to be a highly important factor in the coming together of all of the classes and social groups of Soviet society. An improvement of the social structure of the rural population and the coming together of town and country were examined at the third section.

The fourth section examined the complex of general problems connected with overcoming territorial social differences. As was noted, social territorial differences do not exist isolated from the entire system of social differences under socialism. But, at the same time, every region is characterized by the uniqueness of its geographic and climatic conditions, historical and

economic characteristics and national distinctive features; and a large role is played by the "objective factor," particularly, the quality of leadership. The result of the interaction of all of these components is the existence of a large number of social differences. They show themselves in the level of labor productivity, the social structural parameters of the population of one or another area of the country, the level of education, the distinctive characteristics of cultural life, and so forth. (A. Aitov, M. Dzhunusov, Yu. Arutyunyan).

In this connection, the development of a system of overall empirical indicators of the social structure of a region is becoming very important (O. Shkaratan, N. Aitov, G. Kapygin). Such indicators may consist of the following: the standard of living (level of income, including both wages and income from private subsidiary farming, the level of the development of the public consumption funds, the level of supplies, the level of housing and children's and other institution, and so forth); the conditions and possibilities for the comprehensive development of the individual (the possibility of choosing an occupation and obtaining an education, the existence of free time, the satisfaction of spiritual and material needs); the stability of life (the supply of work in a given populated point, punctual and competent medical aid, a low level of stress situations, and so forth).

The task of the gradual equalization of the social conditions of the populations of the country's different regions is a paramount political and economic task and, for this reason, the role of social regional planning and of the management of society is becoming more important. There is no doubt that certain differences in the everyday social conditions of the life of the regions will be preserved into the near future. The problem is to create the most optimal conditions for the equalization of the social indicators of the life of the country's population.

It was emphasized at the meetings of the fifth section that a close interconnection between the demographic and social class aspects of the development of socialist society is the basic methodological premise for the study of social demographic processes. The changes which occur in the composition of social demographic groups are marked by a complexity and substantial differentiation for the country's areas and republics and urban and rural areas.

As was noted in the addresses, this differentiation is connected not only with the economic-geographical position of a region, but also with the diverse influences of a large number of social factors. There is no doubt that the process of the coming together of the city and the village has to manifest itself not only in the sphere of socio-economic and everyday and cultural development, but also in the indicators which characterize demographic processes. A strengthening of the social homogeneity of Soviet society is also inseparably bound up with social process which occur in the family (A. Pasnova, A. Antonov, T. Kitvel', and others), for the objective basis for the coming together of social groups is family and marital relations. Thus, according to the data of research conducted in the Ukrainian SSR in 1978-1980, the level

of the social heterogeneity of workers' families was 38.7 percent, and of the families of employees and specialists it was 31.3 and 29.7 percent, respectively (A. Ponomarev). A number of issues connected with the management of population migration and with the discovery of the role and hierarchy of the social factors in demographic processes were examined at the conference.

In examining the dynamics of the social class structure of society an especial place is occupied by the problems of social shifts and their interconnections with the system of education. These problems were discussed both at the plenary sessions and at the meetings of the sixth section.

The questions connected with the basic directions of social shifts and their channels, reasons, and consequences were a subject of discussion (M. Titma, Z. Golenkova). Especial emphasis was put on a study of the interaction between social shifts and the educational system as one of the most important factors in including the younger generation in social life and, this means, in the social structure of society (F. Filippov). A result of the shift to universal secondary education in the USSR was an increase in the social integrating role of the secondary school, an increase in the mobility of all youth groups both in towns and in the country, and an expansion of the social base for the formation of new additions to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia. The data of all-union studies which were carried out in the VUZ centers of six of the country's regions in 1973/1974 and 1977/1978 testified to the fact that the new detachments of intelligentsia were formed by approximately one-half from workers' and peasants' children, although the social composition of the student body differs on the whole from the social composition of the population. Under these conditions, there is a greater significance to the social effectiveness of the educational system and of the vocational orientation of the youth (A. Matulenis, Yu. Petrov).

Intra-generational mobility was subjected to a serious analysis. Longitudinal studies performed in the Estonian SSR have helped to recreate a picture of its directions and intensity. The data which has been obtained indicates that the intensity of intra-generational mobility is different in the basic social strata of the population (M. Titma, R. Veermann). The stabilization of social position occurs at different times (for skilled workers with a secondary education--26.6 years, for specialists--25.1). A study of the close interconnection between inter- and intra-generational shifts, especially during the period of the social self-definition of the individual, and a discovery of their "intersections" are very important.

An analysis of the changes in the social structure of the society of developed socialism is impossible without a study of the distinctive features and interests of each social group. This methodological approach was represented in the addresses of the participants in the seventh section which was devoted to the problems of the youth.

The development of social structure is to a substantial extent determined by the entrance into life of new generations which reproduce the basic social

structural elements of society. An effective system of vocational orientation for the youth and its labor education should promote the formation of an adequate reflection in its consciousness of the objective needs of social development. The progressive changes in the development of the social structure of our society (a rise in the cultural and technical level of the workers, qualitative progressive changes in the composition of social groups, and others) show up most clearly among the youth. Thus, the data of relative historical sociological studies conducted in 1936 and 1972 (V. Poletayev and I. Kornakovskiy) indicate that the proportion of young workers engaged in unskilled labor has decreased by 4.2 times during this time. On the whole, however, the system of the inclusion of youth into socially useful labor and of an improvement of the mechanism of this process depends to a large extent upon educational and labor processes which are closely interconnected (N. Blinov, R. Ponomareva).

It was noted at the conference that in recent years the collectives of many scientific institutions and the departments of social sciences of VUZ's have carried out a wide range of studies of a number of complex processes which are characteristic of the development of the social structure of the mature socialist society. During the course of these studies there is an expansion of the scholarly content between sociologists and historians, economists, and the representatives of other social disciplines. Positive experience in joint work has been built up in the process of a deep analysis of the results of the all-union population censuses. Close cooperation has been established between sociologists and specialists from Gosplan USSR, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and a number of ministries and departments.

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2959

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NATIONAL

IMPROVED PLANNING FOR AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 May 82 p 2

[Article by L. Gurtskaya, first deputy chairman of Gosplan of the Georgian SSR:
"The Basic Regulator is the Plan"]

[Text] The formation of interbranch technological production systems of branches, productions, and organizations (interbranch complexes) is the most important feature of the current development of our economy. It is they, these systems, which have the task of providing in the fullest form for the realization of the urgent social and economic production goals of the development of society. And the most vital one of them which has been called by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev the central problem of the present five-year plan both from an economic and from a political point of view is the full satisfaction of society's needs for foods. For this reason, it is the agroindustrial complex which is the most important of all of the inter-branch complexes.

The chief task of the development of our republic's agroindustrial complex in the near future which has been defined in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia is to increase the republic's contribution to providing the country with reliable supplies of food and agricultural raw materials. It is absolutely true that, at the present time also, all of its branches have the task of accomplishing, and are accomplishing, a single general task--to provide the republic's population with food and other consumer goods made of agricultural raw materials. They are accomplishing it, but how? Practice shows that the economic production and organizational disunity of the branches of the agroindustrial complex has been leading, in the final analysis, to the predominance of departmental interests to the detriment of the effective development of social production as a whole and of the accomplishment of high final results. The growth rates of the production of agricultural output are being seriously held back on account of a lack of coordination between the production plans and the output procurement plans, and also on account of failures to provide a branch and its individual enterprises with the appropriate production capacities. For this reason, the elimination of disproportions between the branches of the agroindustrial complex and a deepening of production intensification in all of the complex's elements is the cornerstone and alpha and omega of our forward movement. And a great deal depends here upon improving the economic mechanism of the functioning of the agroindustrial complex and, first of all, of planning.

An improvement of planning under the conditions of the agroindustrial complex presupposes bringing to light a close correspondence between an increase in the basic types of agricultural output which are received for industrial processing and the existence of production capacities in the appropriate branches of the processing industry; between an increase in output which is to be stored and the appropriate elevator, warehouse, and refrigerator capacities; between an increase in agricultural equipment and the repair base of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and subdivisions of the Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika; between the total amount of freight requiring specialized transportation and the quantity of the corresponding transportation equipment, and so forth.

As can be seen even from this cursory and incomplete enumeration, agriculture has the most widely developed system of relations in the agroindustrial complex. It is the nucleus of the complex insofar as it is the initial point for the production of the complex's final products, and is the consumer of the basic mass of the output and services of the material and technical supply branches. And, of course, it cannot develop in isolation from the branches which provide it with the means of production, or from the branches which procure, transport, store, process, and sell agricultural output and raw materials. This is an integral multibranch system between whose individual elements there arise numerous interbranch relations. And the basic regulator of their effectiveness is the plan. Only with the help of the plan and of scientifically substantiated planning can a complete coordination be achieved for the activities of all of the branches comprising the agroindustrial complex at all of the levels of the economy.

Here it has to be said that the branch planning methodology which was in operation had a weak effect on the intercoordination of the agricultural production program and the production resources and capacities of the processing industry with the result that frequently the agricultural output production and procurement plans proved to be unbalanced against the most important production resources and capacities not only in individual enterprises, but in rayons and larger regions.

The basic directions of the economic and social development of the country and of an improvement of its large interbranch complexes were defined by decisions of the party congresses and CC CPSU plenums, and by the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing the Efficiency and Improving the Quality of Work." In complete correspondence with them, for the first time in the practice of planning the economy the State Five-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the years 1981-1985 contained a new section--"The Agroindustrial Complex." This was done in the interests of an even development for all of the branches of the agroindustrial complex, and an improvement of the proportions and interbranch relations between agriculture and those branches which are in direct contact with it. This section of the State Plan which includes an intercoordinated and balanced system of indicators and which characterizes the development program of the agroindustrial complex will in the future be provided for in the five-year and annual plans for the economic and social development of autonomous republics, oblasts, and administrative rayons.

The change-over to overall planning within the agroindustrial complex makes paramount the task of improving the technical and economic substantiation of plans, and of developing specialized productions and elements of the infrastructure. The plan section "Agroindustrial Complex" objectively demands a balanced coordination between the amounts of the production of agricultural output and agriculture's material and technical supplies, and also the capacities of the industrial branches which provide for the transportation, storage, and processing of agricultural output.

One of the most important tasks in improving planning work under the conditions of the agroindustrial complex is a further development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism in planning. Practice has proven that a correct combination of state interests with the economic independence of enterprise collectives creates favorable conditions for a fuller utilization of all of the reserves and possibilities for expanding the production of agricultural output. For this reason, a further broadening of the rights of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the field of planning agricultural production is an important direction in planning improvement and the development of local initiative at the present stage.

It is not a secret that, at the present time, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses frequently have established for them not only the amounts of state procurements of cropping and animal husbandry products, but also the areas for agricultural crops, livestock and poultry herds, and other quantitative and qualitative indicators of the development of the branch. This kind of principle of planning does not ensure a sufficient consideration of local natural and economic conditions, traditions, and reserves and possibilities for increasing output.

In order to overcome branch and departmental barriers and create favorable conditions for the planned and proportional development of all of the branches and spheres which comprise the agroindustrial complex, and also for the purpose of expanding the local initiative of labor collectives, this year rayon agricultural production associations were created in all of the republic's rayons, while at the republic level an interdepartmental coordination council for the management of the agroindustrial complex was created. The efficiency of similar associations in Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy, and other rayons in the republic has spoken and continues to speak in favor of the universal creation of rayon agricultural production associations. It is precisely there that substantial success has been achieved in recent years in the production of cropping and animal husbandry products and in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

The newly created rayon agricultural production associations act as a single agency for the organization of the production and the servicing of agriculture. They have been given the right of the interdepartmental management of the production activities of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and of the enterprises' and organizations located on the territory of their rayon which service agriculture. These associations stand closer to production and have a direct contact with the farms and enterprises, and it is natural that the work of planning, distributing, and making use of agricultural production intensification agents can be better

organized in them. It is for this reason that ministries and departments which have enterprises on the territory of a specific rayon and which are, in this way, under a dual subordination have to submit their production, financial, and other indicators of the economic plan to the rayon agricultural production associations.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to be given the control figures for agricultural output procurements and other approved plan indicators. And on their basis they now themselves will determine the structure and the sizes of sown areas, and will work out intra-farm specialization and concentration measures oriented toward final production results and agricultural output procurements.

As in the past, plans will be established and approved for the agricultural service enterprises located on the territory of a rayon and also under dual subordination by their superior agencies; however, this will occur only after agreement with the rayon agricultural production associations.

This principle by which ministries and departments give planning assignments to their subordinate enterprises and organizations will make it possible to more correctly establish agricultural output procurements plans for farms that take account of the natural and economic and other conditions of production, and to expand the local initiative of labor collectives in the formation of the annual and five-year plans.

An improvement of planning under the conditions of the agroindustrial complex presupposes an improvement of the work on substantiating production plans. It is no secret that such basic indicators of the plan as agricultural crop yields and livestock and poultry productivity are frequently worked out without sufficient consideration of the existence of resources, production technology, and natural and economic conditions. The orientation of past years only toward average indicators without consideration for the appropriate factors lowers the level of planning. For this reason, an acceleration of the development of scientifically substantiated norms and normatives and the mastery of the normative method of planning will undoubtedly play an important role in increasing the substantiation of plans.

A highly important direction in improving planning is to raise the level of the rationality of the existing specialization of agricultural production on the level of autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, rayons, and concrete enterprises. With it is connected another and no less important issue--the rationality of the siting and specialization of processing enterprises, and of the transportation and sale of finished output. In the interests of the development of the agroindustrial complex, there has to be increased work to further deepen the specialization and raise the level of the concentration of agricultural production and, on this basis, the development of a plan for the rational siting of processing enterprises. The rational intercoordination of the siting of agricultural production and processing enterprises will make it possible to substantially decrease the present losses which occur during the transportation, storage, and processing of output.

The problem of improving planning under the conditions of the agroindustrial complex is closely connected with an improvement of the entire economic mechanism of its functioning (with an improvement of management, economic levers and stimuli, price formation, cost accounting relationships between the elements of the complex, and so forth). An overall improvement of the economic mechanism system in the agroindustrial complex will make it possible, without substantial capital investments, to substantially increase the production of the complex's final output, and also to accomplish the important social and economic tasks of the development of the whole of our society.

2959

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NATIONAL

LEGAL ASPECTS OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX REORGANIZATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 82 p 2

[Article by A. Abesadze, deputy minister of justice of the Georgian SSR: "On a Juridical Basis"]

[Text] The work experience of the Abashskiy Production Association which was created in 1974, and of the subsequent agricultural production association of Makharadzevskiy Rayon has convincingly proven the advantage of this managerial agency which is capable not only of the competent leadership of agriculture and of taking the responsibility from the beginning to the end for an increase in agricultural output production and procurements, but also of ensuring a more efficient use of land and of local labor, material and technical, and financial resources. And it is profoundly noteworthy that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has approved the measures being carried out in Abashskiy Rayon to improve the management of agricultural production and increase the role here of the rayon echelon of the agencies of state power and management. As was noted at the meeting of the Presidium, the creation of the agroindustrial associations has provided more room for the activities of the local agencies of power in the leadership of agricultural production. They have received the possibility of concentrating their attention on the chief future problems of economic and social development. At the same time, the leadership of the Soviets is becoming increasingly concrete and practical and is not restraining the operational independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses which are members of an association, which, in the final analysis, is having a positive effect upon the results of their labor.

The creation of the agricultural production association has its constitutional basis. As is known, the USSR Constitution erects the economic initiative and independence of enterprises and organizations to the level of a highly important constitutional principle. "The direction of the economy," it is stated in Article 15 of the USSR Constitution, "is carried out . . . with a combination of centralized leadership and the economic independence and initiative of enterprises, associations, and other organizations."

It is the territorial-branch production principle that is the basis for the formation of the agricultural production associations which have been created in all of the republic's rayons and which are a state-cooperative formation and function in terms of cost accounting.

What is the juridical status of this managerial agency for the rayon agricultural production complex? The agricultural production association, as an agency of state management, is a single economic production complex whose activities are carried out on the basis of production specialization, concentration, and cooperation. It centralizes a number of the economic production functions and resources of its member enterprises and organizations for the purpose of achieving the greatest effectiveness for their aggregate activities.

The agricultural production associations represent the voluntary membership of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also of the rayon's enterprises and organizations of the ministries of procurements, land improvement and water resources, food industry, and domestic services, and the associations of Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika and other departments which are not direct agricultural producers, but which exist in an organic connection with them. The legal status of this managerial agency makes it possible for the association's members to preserve their economic independence and to be independent legal persons.

The association is led by a council of representatives which is elected for three years by a general meeting of the association's members. It consists of kolkhoz and sovkhoz and enterprise leaders and specialists, and the representatives of party and other public organizations of the rayon. The council of representatives elects the association's board. It is the association's mobile and operations executive agency, and it directs all of its work. The board is headed by a chairman, who is at the same time the first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom. A special cost accounting managerial apparatus is created for the implementation of the decisions of the council and the board, also for the daily direction of the association. In Abashskiy Rayon, for example, it is maintained on the basis of allotments in the amount of 1.2 percent: of total sales--for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the rayon Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika Association, and the tea factory; of total work performed--for construction and installation and land improvement organizations; and of planned commodity turnover--for the grain products combine.

Compared to the past management of agriculture by the rayispolkom, the agricultural production association in the person of its managerial agencies has substantially broader rights and duties. And this, of course, increases its responsibility for the development of the rayon's entire agroindustrial complex as a whole. Among these rights may be classified: the right to the creation of centralized association funds; the right to utilize a part of the resources of association members; the right to provide mutual financial and other aid to farms; the right to make representations regarding the appointment and release of leading cadres in the established procedure, and so forth.

The authority of the agricultural production association to accomplish economic tasks is manifested above all in its right to issue legal acts and enter into legal relationships. The production association's council of representatives adopts decisions which have a mandatory legal force for the association's members. The association's board issues orders. The actual and juridical range of issues within whose limits the production association has the right to independently make decisions is realized with the help of these legal acts.

The legal nature of these acts, in our opinion, requires that the optimal decisions which are made by the agricultural production association's managerial agencies be punctual. It is the up-to-date nature of decisions which testifies to the abilities of the production association to uncover reserves for increasing the efficiency of the use of the internal resources of every farm in the production of agricultural output, to better maneuver labor power, equipment, and other means of production, and to better exercise the rapid and flexible management of property.

Under these conditions, the intra-farm legal relationships between the partners take on especial importance. The relationships between all of the elements of the agroindustrial complex are defined by contracts which, in their nature, are legal acts with the concrete legal relationships which follow from this. Their importance is also great from the social point of view--they substantially increase the labor activeness of the population and strengthen labor discipline.

Let us emphasize their chief essential feature--in order to achieve high final results on the basis of solid intra-farm relations, from the very beginning measures have to be taken not to permit an increase in the cost of such types of services as technical and transportation services and so forth, and to make more efficient use of material resources. The task is to make use of economic and juridical levers to ensure the chief thing--the reliability of material and technical supplies and services. With a good economic and juridical service, these elements should be punctual, of high quality, and inexpensive. Their important task is to help the association leaders to find the kind of economic management mechanism which will ensure both the greatest production of final output and also the accomplishment of such social and economic tasks as the construction of residential homes, kindergartens, athletic complexes, and so forth.

The work of the agricultural production associations is gradually being perfected, and with each passing day more and more new issues move onto the agenda. Specialists are now, for example, raising the question of giving the associations wider rights of an interdepartmental agency and of management, of overcoming the departmental disunity of the partners, of the creation of a single union agency for the management of the republic agroindustrial associations, and so forth, and so on. The legal status of the agricultural production association also requires a clearer definition of the rights and duties of the association officials, of the authority of the council of representatives, the members of the board, and specialists, and of the legal regimen for the association's fixed capital as well as its land, housing, and other types of property. Their solution, and we are confident that all of these issues will be completely resolved in the near future, will help to organize the work of the agroindustrial associations with maximum efficiency.

NATIONAL

AFANAS'YEV ON ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF SOVIET JOURNALISTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 5-14

[Report by V. G. Afanas'yev, chairman of the board, USSR Journalists' Union:
"Justifying High Trust"]

[Excerpt] In the period of accountability the USSR Journalists' Union grew significantly, it became stronger in organizational terms, and its creative activities increased. Between the congresses the union admitted 16,000 journalists, and now it has a membership of over 75,000. During the fourth congress certain clauses prohibiting admission of young journalists to the union were repealed from the union's charter, which produced positive results. The number of members in the union under 30 years old increased from 6 to 8 percent.

About 80 percent of the union's members have a higher education, to include candidates and doctors of sciences, professors, academy corresponding members and academicians. More than 45 percent of the union's members have been awarded orders and medals. There are heroes of socialist labor, heroes of the Soviet Union and recipients of the Lenin and state prizes among the journalists. During the 26th CPSU Congress 19 of them were elected members and candidate members to the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Commission of the CPSU. Many journalists are members and candidate members of the central committees of the union republic communist parties and of kray, oblast, city and rayon party committees. Ten journalists are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and 96 are deputies to the supreme soviets of union republics.

Is this not evidence of the great authority held by journalism and journalists in the party and in the country?

Membership cards were exchanged in the period between the congresses. As a result of the exchange, 62,089 persons received new membership cards; over 2,800 persons were refused a new card for failing to pay membership dues, for leaving the journalists' organization, for taking employment not associated with journalism and for antisocial behavior. The exchange of membership cards had a positive effect, improving the qualitative composition of the union and the union's work in republic, kray and oblast organizations, and raising the creativity, initiative and responsibility of journalists for their work.

The Fifth Congress of USSR Journalists was preceded by elections in the primary organizations, by conferences in oblast and kray journalists' organizations and by congresses of the journalists' unions of the autonomous and union republics.

The central committees of the republic communist parties and the kray and oblast party committees provided considerable assistance in these functions.

The board of directors of the journalists' union held eight plenums in the period of accountability. Important issues concerned with the union's activities, as influenced by party decisions, were discussed. Thus in 1980 a plenum of the union's board of directors titled "Publicity and Ideological-Moral Indoctrination" was devoted to the important problems of ideological and creative work. The plenum of the governing board in 1981 discussed tasks of journalists associated with publicizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the premises and conclusions contained in the report given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev. The union's board of directors made an effort to see that the plenums would be conducted as major creative functions maximally promoting further development of Soviet journalism and improvement of the professional proficiency of workers in the press, television and radio broadcasting. Incisive, interesting and concrete discussion of the problems of journalism proceeded not only in plenary sessions but also in sections devoted to specific topics, making it possible for all who wish to speak to do so.

The union's governing board and local jouranalists' organizations devoted a great deal of attention to improving the training of journalists, to raising their ideological-theoretical level and occupational proficiency and to studying, generalizing and disseminating the best experience of its work in journalistic organizations and editorial collectives. The USSR Journalists' Union has developed a system of permanently operating forms of training of workers for the mass media and propaganda.

It should be noted, however, that creativity training is being conducted in stilted fashion in a number of journalists' organizations, and that it is often substituted by editorial rallies and conferences; systematic assistance in teaching techniques has not yet been organized for training subdivisions. There is no system of centralized training of journalists in relation to the profiles of their creative specialization--by genre and by specific subjects. Measures have now been developed to improve the structure of the training afforded by the USSR Journalists' Union. A decision was made to create a permanent centralized system of advanced training for journalists. It includes periodic (not less than once every 5 years) creativity training for journalists employed by republic, kray and oblast press agencies, and mainly in relation to the different forms of their creative specialization. This training is given in short courses. It is supplemented by press conferences, seminars, rallies and so on. In future years such a system will be created in all republic, kray and oblast journalists' organizations. An all-union training center and a public council for improving the occupational proficiency of journalists are being created under the board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union. However, it is no less important for the journalist to study on his own, to study throughout all of his life, to independently improve and hone his skill, and to study and assimilate the experience of his best colleagues.

Operational scientific-practical conferences, rallies and seminars are playing a major role in the creative activity of the union, in making the journalists more informed, and in raising their proficiency. In the last 5 years the board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union conducted more than 100 all-union and

zonal creative measures with the active assistance of creative commissions and sections. Scientific-practical conferences devoted to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "The Little Land," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Soil," in which journalists learn propaganda skills, have been highly important events in the creative life of the union.

Patronage by journalists' organizations and editorial collectives over shock construction projects and construction starts of the 11th Five-Year Plan is expanding more and more.

Mention should be made of the initiative displayed by the Ukrainian Journalists' Union and by the Tyumenskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblast organizations, which assumed sponsorship over construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

The country is implementing extensive measures to develop the nonchernozem zone. This complex task is being completed by the joint efforts of all republics. The press is participating actively in this work. As an example the newspaper IZVESTIYA organized a traveling editor's office for the regions of the nonchernozem, and it regularly publishes special articles in a department entitled "The Russian Field."

However, there are still significant shortcomings in sponsorship efforts. They often assume the nature of campaigns, they are sometimes lacking in concreteness, the work of different collectives is poorly coordinated, and the experience of the best organizations is not disseminated actively enough. All of this urgently requires further improvement of sponsorship by journalists' organizations and editorial collectives over shock construction projects and construction starts.

Recently the USSR Journalists' Union intensified its attention to the ideological-creative problems of developing the Soviet publicity system. Practical steps have been undertaken to unite the creative efforts of the USSR Journalists' Union and the USSR Writer's Union. A roundtable discussion was held in Moscow on the topic "Publicity on Creative Literature Journals in Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

Creative competitions occupy an important place among the diverse forms of the activities of the USSR Journalists' Union. Each year the union's board of directors conducts six basic competitions: for the best genre journalistic works of the year; for illumination of the socialist competition; the Competition imeni M. I. Ul'yanova--for the best organization of public-oriented work in the editorial offices of rayon, city and high-volume newspapers; the Competition imeni V. V. Vorovskiy--for work in international journalism; for work in history, theory and practice of Soviet press, television and radio; for illumination of military-patriotic topics. Moreover two prizes have been instituted for the best books on the art of publicity, written by journalists. The prestige of the competitions has recently increased, and the assortment of topics covered by works submitted for prizes has expanded. At the same time there are still many journalists' organizations that are not participating in the competitions. They are the losers for it, depriving their journalists of the possibility for creative competition.

The board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union regularly organizes international and all-union photographic exhibitions and exhibits of the works of artists whose works appear in highly popular periodicals.

Creation of an all-union creative photographers' association by the USSR Journalists' Union has made it possible to make fuller and more effective use of photographic art in communist indoctrination of the laborers and in propaganda of the Soviet way of life.

The Central Palace of the Journalist is doing a significant amount of cultural and educational work.

The creative efforts of the young have been broadened and renewed continually in the last few years. We are especially pleased by the fact that the new generations of journalists are developing themselves in the best traditions of party press. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decrees "On Measures for Improving the Training and Retraining of Journalists" and "On Work With Creative Youth," the board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union and local organizations are devoting significant attention to work with young journalists, to their ideological and creative training. The board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union and the Komsomol Central Committee sponsored two all-union conferences of young journalists, in which about 800 persons took part. Zonal seminars of young essayists, reporters and publicists were held. Receiving active support from party committees, many organizations have organized good political and professional training for young press workers. More publicity can now be seen on the experience of work with creative youth in the periodicals ZHURNALIST and INFORMATSIONNYY VESTNIK.

New journalists are being provided mainly by the schools and departments of journalism at universities. Journalists' organizations have started taking a more active part in the selection and recommendation of university applicants, in the development of training programs, the training process and indoctrination of students, in selection of instructors in practical writing, and in publication of literature on journalism. The qualitative composition of individuals accepted for training has improved, and the young people going into journalism are now more gifted, politically competent and socially active.

Nevertheless the journalists' union and the editorial boards of newspapers, journals, radio and television must intensify their attention to staffing the journalism schools and to upgrading the quality of training provided to young journalists. We must make a serious effort to strengthen the instructor staffs of the schools, and the material-technical base.

Fulfilling the decisions of the union's fourth congress, the boards of directors of the republic, kray and oblast organizations have done a significant amount of work to strengthen and activate the efforts of primary journalists' organizations. There are now more than 5,000 of them.

But there still is much to do to make the life of every primary unit of our union productive and full, and to see that it is organized with a consideration for the demands and wishes of journalists. We must make an effort to see that every member of the union takes an active part in creative functions within the union.

The union's board of directors has tried to make broader use of public initiative in creative work, and to develop it.

The board of directors of the USSR Journalists' Union has organized 25 creative sections and commissions--an important form of bringing the active members together. These organizations have done a significant amount of work which has gone a long way to increase the effectiveness and quality of functions sponsored by the union and to enliven the creative efforts of local journalists' organizations. A statute on creative commissions and sections under republic, kray and oblast organizations of the journalists' union has been approved. Further activation of creative sections and commissions is one of the most important tasks associated with improving work within the union.

We often hear the complaint that not enough journalistic literature is being published. I would like to cite some data in this connection. In 1977-1980 we published 673 books on journalism--on the science, theory and practice of press, television and radio.

It should be noted, however, that few fundamental works, monographs, textbooks and training aids on journalism and writing skills are being published; there are no textbooks on the history of party-Soviet press or on the theory and practice of Soviet journalism.

Significant improvements are needed in sociological research on the audience of the mass media and propaganda, presently being conducted by a few scientific institutions and journalists' collectives. They rarely provide the necessary assistance to editorial boards in raising the effectiveness of published works.

Science must provide assistance to journalists' organizations in specializing their publications and programs in accordance with their place within the system of mass media and propaganda. Research is needed on the typical traits of various newspapers, journals and television and radio programs. Certain editorial collectives need concrete methodological assistance in steering their publications and programs into specific channels.

Scientific research must be conducted on many problems associated with raising the effectiveness of the mass media and propaganda and on problems associated with generalizing and disseminating the best experience in journalism. Unfortunately the system for education in journalism under the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education does not contain any major scientific subdivisions specialized in research on the problems of journalism.

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NATIONAL

POPULAR ROCK GROUP CHARGED WITH DECADENT SENTIMENTS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Viktor Astaf'yev, writer; Maksimillian Vysotskiy, chief director of the Krasnoyarsk State Theater for Opera and Ballet; Yevgeniy Oleynikov, soloist and winner of the All-Union Competition imeni Glinka; Leonid Samoylov, director of the Krasnoyarsk Philharmonic; Nikolay Sil'vestrov, conductor, Roman Solntsev, poet and dramatist: "A Blue Bird Ragout"]

[Text] For more than a week the correspondent's office of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Krasnoyarsk was reminiscent of...an affiliate of the philharmonic. All sorts of people came by, called and wrote....

Initially they asked: "What is it worth to you to get some tickets (two, ten...)?" Then they proposed extending the tour: "There has been so much talk in the city, we want to see for ourselves." Then they asked: "Is it true that their keyboard man wears a T-shirt and a beach cap?" "That is right." "But why?"

But then the doubts began to set in: "Why do they sing so loudly?" Or: "At the concert I did not understand a single word. I had to listen to a cassette at home to first get the words and I was horrified."

It turns out that Time Machine sings about young people and for young people. But after the concerts, the students from the polytechnical and nonferrous metals institutes and the technical training plant under the Krasnoyarsk Machine Building Plant for a long time were discussing that the performances by the rock group should be judged not by the principle of "I am for it or against it," but rather the artists should be made aware of their forced toying with pessimism and that from the stage the rock group was voicing indifference and a sense of futility and was reproducing recordings about these dubious sentiments.

Finally, the correspondent's office received a solid letter which analyzed the reasons for the noisy success or more accurately the

successful noise of the rock group. Together with the musicians, writers and variety theater workers, this letter was also signed by the director of the Krasnoyarsk Philharmonic, a person who seemingly could only rejoice at the fulfilling of the plan.

Obviously the unanimous categoricalness of the Siberians should seriously concern not only Time Machine but also the persons organizing the tour.

N. Krivomazov
(Our own correspondent)

Seemingly in recent years, our variety theater [light or pop music] has taken a noticeable step forward. Modern electronic equipment, in multiplying the capabilities of the young performers, has at times produced striking results. This was the case at a competition in Tbilisi, when the rock group Time Machine which had been around for a long time took first place and decisively moved into the big time.

The leader of the group, A. Melik-Pashayev, removed the scenic boundaries between the stage and the viewer, he saturated the group with powerful sound equipment and linked up sound and light. The creator of the texts of the songs, A. Markevich, gave the ensemble another distinguishing feature. He rejected the services of professional poets with the same decisiveness as he refused to talk about neutral things usually found in such groups and gave the song not only a lyrical sense but also a social one.

Here they had no intention to sing merely about love or about sunups or sundowns. As Markevich himself stated, their "little songs" create an illusion as if they had been written amongst themselves, addressed only to themselves and sung amongst themselves.

Thus, the acceleration of the Machine started up. Hordes of amateur recordings were made and after two films with the rock group, it became seemingly infallible and almost the standard to judge by.

Now began the main thing which could be forgiven of a beginning group but scarcely of an established one. The last tours in Krasnoyarsk, like litmus paper, disclosed serious shortcomings in the repertoire of the rock group. One had merely to listen closely....

Many of us have devoted our lives to music, literature and variety theater directing and we can state with authority that a performance of the Time Machine cannot be called singing. When one soloist is singing everyone can realize that a person may not be able to sing in the generally accepted sense so let his soul sing and the microphones will lend a hand.... But when it turns out that two fellows cannot sing in two voices, they have bad intonation, they resort to a so-called "white voice," and switch abruptly to falsetto or a wheeze, it becomes rather frightening that in time such an anomaly could be considered a performance standard.

When vocal and instrumental groups have appeared before us, for an instant it seemed that a revolution had occurred in the song and variety theater genre and that the new opportunities in young hands would provide new achievements. But this was not the case.

Incidentally, in those instances when the far-sighted leaders of the VIA [Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble] endeavored to be guided by the traditions of folk culture, these collectives drew closer to what we might call "their own roots." But there were extremely few such cases and Time Machine was no exception. A foreign tree transplanted onto our soil does not bear fruit. With good reasons specialists with regret have noted here the echoes and even direct borrowings from the practice of once acclaimed foreign rock groups.

Every clear modern ensemble has a certain melodic base. This can follow, for example, an English tune or Turkic pentatonics or Indian harmonics. Incidentally, even major Russian composers have boldly employed foreign melodies but in doing so have remained profoundly national Russian composers. Here it is worth recalling the statement of D. D. Shostakovich that the main laws for light music and serious music are the same, "be this the continent of light music or the continent of classical music."

Let us repeat. The ensembles can follow a foreign tune, this is their creative right. But obviously they must not follow the rather faceless Middle European Pattern. As there is a Middle European time, so there is such a pattern. We want, and we do not consider this desire a personal whim, that the Soviet ensembles operate with a correction for our own Soviet time....

But let us not forget that music in the Time Machine is still only an accompaniment to the texts and not vice versa. We are speaking about an ensemble in which well healed artists before the concert take off their brand name jeans and pull on thread-bare hand-me-downs (tennis shoes, T-shirts, beach hats and strings instead of ties) and begin to loudly grumble and whimper about the life imagined by them:

The promises I did not believe
And will not in the future.
To believe the promises
Makes no more sense.

From whence such mistrust? Obviously, the lyrical hero of the Time Machine has shifted his ground too much and betrayed himself;

We gave our word
Not to leave the straight path,
But!
So already condemned....

Fortunately, the tour did not give the previous recordings by the group which expressed even more dubious feelings such as: "You keep on waiting until you die." Incidentally, the hour of death does not greatly disturb the hero, for his position in life is far from romantic obsessiveness.

I am content that
No one can now deceive you,
And you now are always ready
To do that better to yourself....

At present, we are not merely speaking about the tours in Krasnoyarsk and not only about the laws of the poetic genre which Time Machine neglects. We are speaking about the position of the ensemble which every evening makes dangerous injections of very dubious ideas in thousands of viewers:

Wear masks,
Wear masks!
Only under a mask
Can you remain yourself.
And if misfortune
Befalls a friend,
The mask of a friend,
The mask of fate
You can sometimes put on.

After such, if it can be so expressed, confession, it is not difficult to answer the question:

Tell me what makes you happy?
Stop, look back!
Stop, look back,
And you will see how the leaves are falling,
How the crows are circling,
Where previously was a blooming garden.

The last line comes with such major chords that not pain but rather pleasure is heard in the "little song" about the crow. To be completely frank, the bluebird [of happiness] for each of us is now part of the "crow":

It is said that over these years
The trail of the bluebird has been lost,
That in the annals of Mother Nature
There is nary a trace of this creature....

In all times there have been aestheticizing scribblers who live outside their times. However, it is a mere step from tasteless literary pretention to cynicism.

Even the Western ensembles of the sheer amusement stripe could not overlook such urgent subjects, such urgent and dominant ones for a normal person, that is, the struggle for peace, or the question of what have you done so that reason wins out. But here we are confronted by vague and bilious dreams, an intentional departure into pointless grumbling. One might ask the Time Machine: Cross your heart and tell us which is your major song which could compare with the passionate manifestos of the same V. Vysotskiy?

In conclusion, we would like to mention one other detail which was starkly apparent in Time Machine. First of all, this is the infantile "child-like" sound of the voice which at any minute uses mixed and falsetto voices. Combined with the mustaches and the beards of the artists, this manner of singing completely cancels the maleness both in the performance and in artistic approach. To hear a normal male voice in such ensembles has become a problem. Men! Sing like men!

NATIONAL

BIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS ON NEW MEMBERS OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 156-164

[Text] In December 1981, in Moscow, a general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences held its regular elections to the academy. Eight full members (academicians) and 14 corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences were elected to its 4 humanities divisions.

Elected As Academicians:

In the History Division

Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Samsonov (History of the USSR)--senior scientific associate at the Institute of the History of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1908). He is the author of around 150 publications in the field of the history of Soviet society and military history, including the monographs "The Great Battle at Moscow's Approaches," "From the Volga to the Baltic," "The Stalingrad Battle," "From Defense and Retreat to the Great Victory on the Volga," and "The Collapse of the Fascist Aggression." His books are studies of the most important stages and events of the Soviet people's heroic struggle against the fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The author has demonstrated the decisive contribution by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces to the defeat of Hitler's Germany and imperialist Japan, and has criticized and unmasked the anti-scientific conceptions of bourgeois historians. Such collective works as "The Liberation of Hungary From Fascism," "The Failure of the Hitlerite Offensive Against Moscow," "The Defense of Leningrad," "The Stalingrad Battle," "The Liberation of Belorussia," and others have been created under the editorship and with the participation of A. Samsonov. He is the editor-in-chief of ISTORICHESAIYE ZAPISKI.

Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy (World History)--rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (born 1918). He is a specialist in historiography, the study of sources, the history of international relations in the Far East, and the modern and contemporary history of China, Japan, and other countries of the East. He is the author of more than 300 publications, including 5 monographs ("The Movement For Reforms in China and Kang Youwei,"

"Sun Yat-sen. Foreign Policy Views and Practice," and others). S. Tikhvinskiy is the initiator of work on problems connected with the history of the formation of the Chinese nation and of the ideology of nationalism; with the first national political action by the new social forces which developed into a movement for reform in the Qing Empire in the beginning of the 19th century; with the bourgeois democratic revolutionary movement under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen on the eve of and during the period of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911-1913; the relationship of the struggle for the national liberation of the Chinese people from the oppression of the Manchurian Monarchy and the imperialist powers and the class struggle against feudal and capitalist exploitation; and with the ideology of the national liberation movement. S. Tikhvinskiy has performed important services to the criticism of the great power Maoist conceptions of China's historical development. He is the chief editor of the periodical NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, the chairman of the USSR National Committee of Historians, the vice president of the "USSR-Japan" Society, the deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and a member of the Editorial Council of the Editorial Board of OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI I SOVRENNOST'. S. Tikhvinskiy has been elected a member of the Bureau of the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

Division of Philosophy and Law

Viktor Grigor'yevich Afanas'yev (Philosophy)--chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA (born 1922). His area of basic scientific interests includes the theory of scientific communism, the theory of management, and the methodology of systems studies. He is the author of around 300 works of which more than 180 are on the problems of systems and of the management of socialist society. In a cycle of seven of his monographs, especial importance is attributed to the theoretical and practical issues in the management of scientific and technological progress under the conditions of mature socialism, and to the development of ways of combining the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of socialism. He is widely known as a popularizer of Marxist-Leninist theories. In particular, his textbook "The Foundations of Philosophical Knowledge" has gone through 12 editions and has been translated into 50 languages. V. Afanas'yev is a member of the CC CPSU, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists. He is a member of the Editorial Council of the editorial board of OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI I SOVRENNOST'.

Teodor Il'ich Oyzerman (Philosophy)--sector chief of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1914). He works in the field of the history of Western European philosophy (chiefly German classical philosophy), the history of Marxist philosophy, the general theory of the historical philosophical process, and the typology of the historical forms of dialectics and materialism. For the first time in our country, T. Oyzerman produced a systematic analysis of the phenomenon of alienation. He has published more than 300 scholarly works, including 34 monographs. In the monograph "The Formation of the Philosophy of Marxism" he makes a detailed study of the basic stages of the historical formation of the philosophy of Marxism, and of Marx's and

and Engels' movement from idealism to materialism. His works on the theory of the historical philosophical process represent a new direction of research. Summarized in three large monographs ("The Problems of Historical Philosophical Science," "Chief Philosophical Trends," and "Dialectical Materialism in the History of Philosophy"), they cast light upon the specific laws of this process. Many of the scholar's works have been translated into foreign languages. For 20 years, T. Oyzerman led the Department of the History of Foreign Philosophy of the Faculty of History of Moscow State University. T. Oyzerman has been an active participant since 1963 at all of the world philosophy congresses.

The Division of Economics

Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov (economist)--director of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1927). He is a specialist in the problems of the economy of socialism and of the world socialist system. He is the author of around 200 scholarly works, including the monographs "The Theory and Methodology of the International Socialist Division of Labor" and "The Socialist Countries in the Division of Labor." He has made an important contribution to the development of the theoretical and methodological principles of the investigation of the problems of the development of the world socialist economy and of socialist economic integration. A number of new scientific directions have been formed under his leadership, in particular, an overall study of the economic, political, and ideological processes of the development of the socialist countries, and of the general economic and branch problems of socialist integration, a generalization of the experience of the socialist countries in working out a social and economic strategy, and an investigation of the role of the socialist countries in the reorganization of world economic relations. He is the chairman of the "World Socialist System" Problems Commission for the Multilateral Cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries, and a member of the Scholarly Council of the International Institute of the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Economists. O. Bogomolov is the chief editor of the periodical IZVESTIYA AN SSSR. SERIYA EKONOMICHESKAYA, and a member of the Editorial Council of the editorial board of the OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI I SOVRENNOST'.

Tat'yana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya (economist)--division chief of the Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Her scholarly works (more than 120 published works, including 14 monographs) are devoted to the theoretical problems and methods of the systems study and forecasting of socio-economic processes, and also to a practical study of the laws and mechanisms of distribution according to labor, population migration, labor resources mobility, and the development of the city and the village. Of great importance is the theoretical conception created by T. Zaslavskaya of the agrarian sector as a specific functional and social subsystem of society, and the methodology of a systems study of the village which is based on it. In recent years, she has been

developing methods for a typological analysis of developing social objects. T. Zaslavskaya has formed a large scientific collective which is studying the social aspects of the development of the Soviet economy, and also the social problems of Siberia. She is the head of the Department of Political Economy of the Economics Faculty of Novosibirsk State University, deputy chairman of the Soviet Sociological Association, and chairman of its Siberian Branch.

Abram Gerasimovich Mileykovskiy (economist)--sector chief of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1911). The chief directions of his research are the world capitalist economy and international relations, the political economy of state monopoly capitalism, the problems of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, a critique of bourgeois economic theories, chief tendencies of the development of the economies of the imperialist powers, problems of the militarization of the economies of the capitalist countries, structural changes in the economy of capitalism, and problems of reproduction and cycles. He is the author of 230 publications and the editor of and participant in a number of fundamental collective monographs, including the three-volume "International Relations After World War II" and the two-volume "The Political Economy of Contemporary Monopoly Capitalism." For his participation in the creation of the conception, in the writing, and editing of the above two-volume study, in 1977 he was awarded the title of "Lauriat of the USSR State Prize." He works actively in the "Research on Modern Capitalism" Problems Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Between the Academies of Sciences and the Socialist Countries.

The Division of Language and Literature

Georgiy Vladimirovich Stepanov (linguistics)--director of the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy academic secretary of the Division of Language and Literature of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1919). He is the author of more than 150 scholarly works on the problems of linguistics--linguistic theory, the history of language, socio-linguistics and stylistics; in literary criticism, he works in the history of literature and poetics. In the monographs "Toward the Problem of Language Diversification" and "Typology of Language States and Situations" he developed a theory of language diversification which includes the historical cultural, social, structural, and functional-stylistic parameters that are necessary for a characterization of the forms of the existence and functioning of languages, and for uncovering the laws of their historical development. He has substantiated a new solution of the problem of system in language, and has designed type models of the formation of national literary languages (Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Catalan, Rotoroman, Romanian, Moldavian). G. Stepanov is a major expert on the literature of the Spanish speaking countries and on European literatures. The preparations for the multi-volume "History of the Literatures of Latin America" are being carried out under his direction. He has been elected as a foreign member of the Spanish Royal Academy and the Lisbon Academy of Sciences. G. Stepanov is the chief editor of the periodical IZVESTIYA AN SSSR. SERIYA LITERATURY I YAZYKA.

Elected as Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

In the Division of History

Valeriy Pavolivch Alekseyev (History of the USSR)--senior scientific associate of the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklaya of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1929). He is a specialist in the field of historical anthropology. He is the author of more than 300 publications, including 8 monographs of which the most important are: "The Origin of the Peoples of Eastern Europe (A Regional Study)," "The Origin of the Peoples of the Caucasus (A Regional Study)," "Paleoanthropology of the Earth. Paleolith," "Geography of the Human Races," and "Historical Anthropology." On the basis of extensive anthropological material, he has been working on the problems of the ethnogenesis of the different peoples of the world, the kinship of contemporary and ancient peoples, the relationship between the social and the biological in the history of humanity, anthropogenesis, the demography of ancient populations, the level of the development of the productive forces in primitive society, and the periodization of primitive society. He has substantiated an hypothesis on the centers of race formation, has resolved a number of controversial issues in the history of the peoples of the USSR, and has raised certain new questions.

Grigoriy Maksimovich Bongard-Levin (World History)--sector chief of the Institute of Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1933). He is an historian of the East and the author of more than 100 publications on the history and culture of India and Central and Southern Asia, including 9 monographs: "India in the Epoch of the Maurya," "Ancient Indian Civilization. Philosophy. Science. Religion," "Studies of Ancient India and Central Asia," "From Scythia to India. Puzzles of the History of the Ancient Aryans," "Ancient India," "A History of India," (the last 3 as co-author), and others. His works are devoted to the principal problems of the history, culture, and ethnogenesis of the peoples of India, of the genesis of Indian civilization, and of the socio-economic structure of society. His works on the history of Buddhism and his research on the sources on Indian culture from Central Asia are a major contribution to domestic Indology. He has been elected as vice president of the International Association for Sanskritology, and an honorary member of the Indian Archaeological Society. For his research in the history and culture of India, G. Bongard-Levin has been awarded the Prize imeni J. Nehru and the gold medal of the Asian Society of Bengal.

Yelena Iosofovna Druzhinina (History of the USSR)--senior scientific associate at the Institute of the History of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Her field of study is our native history of the 18th and 19th centuries. She is the author of more than 100 printed works, including 4 monographs: "Kyuchuk-Kaynardzhiyskiy 1774," "The North Black Sea Area in 1775-1800," "The Southern Ukraine in 1800-1825," and "The Southern Ukraine During the Period of the Crisis of Feudalism. 1825-1860." In her works, Ye. Druzhinina has demonstrated the progressive consequences of Russia's emergence on the southern seas, and the role of the popular masses in the settlement and economic

development of this region. A large place in her work is occupied by the social division of labor between the "outlying districts" and the internal provinces of the country, and the history of international cultural relations. She is a member of the Commission of Historians of the USSR and GDR, an editor and one of the authors of the collection "The Liberation War of 1813 Against Napoleonic Domination" which was written by scholars from these two countries.

Baydabek Akhmedovich Tulepbayev (History of the USSR)--academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (born 1921). He works on the problems of the history of the agrarian transformations in the republics of the Soviet East. He is the author of more than 70 publications, including 4 monographs: "The Triumph of Lenin's Ideas on the Socialist Transformation of the Agriculture of Central Asia and Kazakhstan," "The Agrarian Transformations in the Republics of the Soviet East," "The Party's Realization of Lenin's Agrarian Policy in the Republics of Central Asia," and "The Communist Party of Uzbekistan in its Struggle for a Sharp Advance by Agriculture." B. Tulepbayev is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, and the chairman of the Board of the Republic "Znaniye" Society.

Kirill Vasil'yevich Chistov (ethnographer)--chief editor of the periodical SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, and sector chief at the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklaya of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1919). He studies the methodology of historical research, the contemporary theory of spiritual culture, the development of ethnography and folklore studies, social psychology and linguistics, and the ethnography of present times. He is the author of more than 200 publications, including 11 books ("Russian Folk Social Utopian Legends of the 17th-19th Centuries," "The People's Poetess I. A. Fedosova," and others). In recent years he has been the editor of more than 30 collections and monographs on the ethnography and folklore of the Slavic and Finno-Ugric peoples, including generalizing works--the East Slavic volumes of the series "Peoples of the World," the volume "Peoples of the European Part of the USSR," the work "Essays on General Ethnography," and the two-volume monograph on the ethnography of the peoples of the Urals. The generalizing monograph "North Russian Traditional Culture" and others have been written under the direction and with the participation of K. Chistov. As a member of the authors' collective of the basic work "Contemporary Ethnic Processes in the USSR" he was awarded in 1981 the USSR State Prize. He is the vice president of the International Society of the Students of Folklore, and an honorary member of the Polish Ethnography Society and Finnish Literature Society. He teaches in Leningrad State University.

The Division of Philosophy and Law

Serafim Timofeyevich Melyukhin (Philosophy)--department head in the Philosophy Faculty of Moscow State University (born 1927). He performs research on the important problems of dialectical materialism, philosophical issues in the physics of elementary particles and fields, and the methodological problems

of the integration of modern scientific knowledge. He has published more than 100 works, including the monographs "The Problem of the Finite and the Infinite," "On the Dialectics of the Development of Inorganic Matter," and "Matter in Its Unity, Infinity, and Development."

Georgiy Lukich Smirnov (Scientific Communism)--the first deputy chief of the Propaganda Section of the CC CPSU (born 1922). G. Smirnov's work is concentrated on a study of the problems and formation of the individual under socialism, the change in the social class structure of Soviet society, the development of social consciousness, communist education, and the ideological struggle under present conditions. He ties the essential problems of philosophy to the practice of the construction of communism in the USSR. He has published more than 90 works. In them, there is an examination of the place of man in the system of social relations, the development of the methodology and system of classifying intra-class types of individuals, and important conclusions for science and practice about the new socialist type of individual and about the essence of the differences between people in their activities and behavior which are retained within the framework of this type. The theory of scientific communism and the influence of the revolutionary transformations in the USSR on the position of man and on his intellectual and moral make-up and way of life occupy an appreciable place in G. Smirnov's scholarly interests. G. Smirnov's monograph "Soviet Man. The Formation of the Socialist Type of Individual" has become widely known in our country and abroad. The social class structure of Soviet society, and the development, growth dynamics, and role of the working class in the USSR are analyzed in his works "The USSR Working Class," "The Development of the USSR Working Class and Its Role in the Construction of Communism," and "The Formation of Communist Social Relations." G. Smirnov is a candidate member of the CC CPSU.

Vladimir Illarionovich Shinkaruk (Philosophy)--Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR (born 1928). He is the author of more than 160 scholarly publications, including 3 fundamental monographs: "Hegel's Logic, Dialectics, and Theory of Cognition," "I. Kant's Theory of Cognition, Logic, and Dialectics," and "The Unity of Dialectics, Logic, and the Theory of Cognition." These works investigate the historical genesis of the problem of the unity of dialectics, logic, and the theory of cognition in modern philosophy, in German classical philosophy, and in the process of the formation of the philosophy of Marxism. V. Shinkaruk has done a great deal for the study of the history of philosophy, especially German classical philosophy, and particularly the philosophy of Hegel. In the field of the history of domestic philosophy, he has analyzed and illuminated the philosophical views of Grigoriy Skovoroda.

The Economics Division

Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko (economist, including world economics and international relations)--director of the Institute of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1932). His scholarly interests are concentrated in two

basic directions: an overall study of the socio-economic, political, and international problems of the African countries; and the key problems of contemporary imperialism--an analysis of the domestic and foreign policies of the United States. He is the author of more than 150 publications, including the monographs: "Africa: Progress, Difficulties, Prospects," "The Conflict in South Africa," and "The Foreign Policy of the United States: Lessons and Reality. 1960's-1970's." A number of collective works have been published under the direct leadership of the scholar ("Great October and Africa," "Africa in the 1970's-1980's: The Establishment of a National Economy and of a Development Strategy," "Two Directions of Socio-Economic Development in Africa," "Progressive Social Changes in the Independent Countries of Africa," "The Foreign Policy of the African Countries," and others). Anatoliy Gromyko is head of the Scholarly Council on the Problems of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the "Economics and Politics of the African Countries" sub-committee of the "Economics and Politics of the Developing Countries" Problems Committee for Multilateral Cooperation Between the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries. He is a member of the Editorial Council of the editorial board of OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI I SOVRENNOST'.

Valeriy Pavlovich Chichkanov (economist)--director of the Economics Research Institute of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Khabarovsk (born 1937). He is a specialist in the field of economics and of economic planning and management, and the author of more than 100 publications. They include nine monographs: "Labor Productivity: Theory and Methodology," "The Efficiency of the Director's Labor," "The Director and the Collective's Social Climate," "The Principles of the Organization of Labor and Production," "The Science of Managing," "Methods of Managing Socialist Production," "Optimal Planning for Industrial Enterprises," and others. A cycle of major studies of the problems of the long-term development of the productive forces of the Urals and the Far East has been conducted under the direction and with the direct participation of V. Chichkanov.

Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev (economist, including world economics and international relations)--director of the International Institute of the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System (born 1932). He works on the problems of the international socialist division of labor within the economic integration of the CEMA countries. He is the author of around 150 publications, including the monographs: "The Economic Mechanism of Socialist Integration," "The World Socialist Commonwealth," "The International Socialist Division of Labor (Problems of Theory)," and "International Production Systems." His works analyze the long-term conception of socialist economic integration, the economic mechanism of the cooperation of the socialist states, the coming together of the levels of their economic development, an improvement of the planning and management of foreign economic relations, and a criticism of the bourgeois conceptions of socialist economic integration. Yu. Shiryayev teaches in the Economics Faculty of Moscow State University and in the USSR Academy of the Economy. He is a member of the Editorial Council of the editorial board of OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI I SOVRENNOST'.

Division of Language and Literature

Yuriy Nikolayevich Karaulov (Linguistics)--the scholarly secretary of the Language and Literature Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1935). He is a specialist in the field of general linguistics, Russian language studies, and Finno-Ugric studies. He is the author of 58 publications, including 4 books ("General and Russian Ideography," "A Frequency Dictionary of Semantic Multipliers," "Linguistic Designing and a Thesaurus of the Literary Language," "An Analysis of a Dictionary's Meta-Language With the Help of a Computer"), and also "A Russian Semantic Dictionary" which is done in a typewritten format. The basic directions of his research are language semantics, the theory of lexicography, and the automation of linguistic research. He has constructed a theory of ideography. Within it he has discovered uniform laws in the organization of the lexical system at all of its levels--from the microstructure of a word and the interpretation of the properties of a semantic field to the global (picture of the world) which is reflected in language. His theory has become the basis for a new approach to the study of the meaning aspect of language which is called "thesaurusemantics." On the basis of various language families, in a cycle of studies on the theory of lexicography, he has developed an idea regarding the parametric structure and typology of dictionaries as the principles of the automatization of the content aspects of lexicographical work. Yu. Karaulov's theoretical ideas have been realized in two dictionaries constructed by him with the help of computers which contain new data on the "anatomy" of Russian lexical semantics and on the mechanism of the functioning of man's lexicon.

Aleksandr Savvich Mel'nichuk (Linguistics)--corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, division chief of the Institute of Linguistics imeni A. A. Potebni of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR (born 1921). He is the author of more than 150 publications on the problems of general and Slavic linguistics, including the fundamental study "The Development of the Structure of the Slavic Sentence." On the basis of a detailed study of Indo-European languages, he has provided a new and original solution for the difficult problems of comparative historical linguistics. His works on the history of the Slavic languages, particularly the Ukrainian language and, especially, in the field of historical lexicography and etymology have won him wide fame. He is directing the composition of our first multi-volume etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language, and work on the topics "Contemporary Foreign Linguistics. Problems of Theory and Methodology" and "An Historical Typology of the Slavic Languages."

Yevgeniy Petrovich Chelyshev (Literary Criticism)--chief of the Division of the Literatures of the Peoples of Asia of the Institute of Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (born 1921). His monographs "The Contemporary Poetry of Hindi," "The Literature of Hindi," "Culture, Peace, Progress," "Sur'yakant Tripathkhi Nirala," "Contemporary Indian Literature," and other works disclose the basic laws of the development of the literary process in India and study the national specific characteristics of Indian literature and the work of its leading writers. He devotes a large amount of attention

to an historical typological study of the literatures of the peoples of the East in connection with the world literary process. Ye. Chelyshev is the author of around 200 publications. Many of them have been translated and published in India and other foreign countries. In 1967 Ye. Chelyshev was awarded the J. Nehru Prize for his scholarly work in the field of Indian literature.

The Editorial Council, the editorial board, and the editors warmly congratulate all of the scholars who have been elected members and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and wish them new creative successes.

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NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON ROLE ON RULING COMMUNIST PARTIES REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 129-133

[Review by F. F. Petrenko, doctor of philosophical sciences of book "Marksistsko'-Leninskaya Partiya v Politicheskoy Sisteme Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva" [The Marxist-Leninist Party in the Political System of Socialist Society], editors P. A. Rodionov and V. Shnayder, Politizdat, Moscow, 1981, 231 pages]

[Text] As can be seen from the book's title, this new publication which has been prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CC CPSU and the Higher Party School imeni Karl Marx at the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) is devoted to the key problem of the theory and practice of scientific socialism. The work is many-sided: It examines the basic aspects of the activities of the CPSU and SED in the political system of socialist society, generalizes the experience of the party leadership of state and public organizations, and shows the ways and means of further developing and strengthening the political system in the USSR and the GDR.

The theme of the study embraces the general theoretical aspects of the problem and the concrete issues which have to do with the role of the ruling Marxist-Leninist party in ensuring the functioning of the individual institutions of socialist democracy.

The discussion of these problems was the subject of a joint scientific symposium of Soviet and German scholars and party workers the materials of which comprise the content of this publication.

The common nature of the basic scientific positions of the investigators made possible a methodologically correct approach to the examination of the very diverse experience which has been built up by the CPSU and the SED in the field of the organization of socialist power and management. This applies not only to an evaluation of the role of the Communist Party in society and in the state as a factor of paramount importance. The Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialist approach to the analysis of the problem can be clearly followed in the endeavour to see the functioning of the political superstructure in close connection with the development of the economic base, and to analyze the practice of the party's leadership of state and public organizations in a complex with a consideration of the interweaving of their functions and of the specific nature of the methods of party, state, and public activity.

The unity of the methodological principles of the USSR and GDR scholars shows itself clearly in the importance which is attributed to the connection between the party and the masses, and to the necessity for the party to conduct many-sided political, organizational, and educational work in all of the elements of the political system.

The parallel study by USSR and GDR scholars of the related problems of the political process under socialism is very important in its results. It convincingly demonstrates the priority character of common laws in the creation of the political system of socialism which the ideologists of so-called "Euro-Communism" have been stubbornly attempting to deny. At the same time, this comparative study very graphically reveals the dialectic of the general and the special in the development of the political system of a socialist society, a dialectic which has nothing in common with the denial or underestimation of national specifics.

One's attention is attracted above all by the analysis of the place and role of the Communist Party in the political system of a socialist society which is contained in the first section of the book, in the reports by P. A. Rodionov (USSR) and V. Shnayder (GDR). Although this is not a new question, and quite a few publications have been devoted to it, the need for further theoretical work on this topic and for deepening it continues to be great. It is dictated by the very course of the development of socialist society, which is placing before the nucleus of the political system--the Communist Party--qualitatively new tasks and problems. Their resolution requires a higher level of effectiveness in the work of the Marxist-Leninist party and a thorough improvement of it. The necessity for a theoretical understanding of the different aspects of this problem is connected to a considerable extent with the exacerbation of the ideological struggle on the world arena, and with the intensified attacks upon real socialism and upon the ruling communist parties by our ideological and political opponents and their actual accomplices in the person of the right-wing revisionists.

The objective prerequisites for strengthening the party's influence on social processes, as is known, increase under mature socialism. "This is connected," it is noted in the book, "with the deep changes in the economy, social structure, and spiritual life of Soviet society which determine a further development and improvement of its political organizations." (p 11) The authors give a characterization of those known processes and phenomena of socialist development at its mature stage which determine the necessity for an all-round increase in the role of the party. What is involved here is the gigantic growth of socialist production and the enormous qualitative changes in the economy, and the great diversity of contemporary tasks which have to do with an organic combining of the scientific and technological revolution and the advantages of socialism; and the present development of social class relations, particularly the erasing of the borders between classes, the overcoming of intra-class differences, and the growth of the political consciousness and literacy and culture of the workers. There is a well argued statement on the importance of active work by the party to bring to light and punctually

overcome the social contradictions which arise in the process of the construction of socialism and communism, and other factors.

A validation of the objectively determined nature of the leading activity of a ruling communist party on a wide scale, and of the necessity for party leadership of all of the spheres of social life--political, economic, social, and spiritual--is without question an important part of the Marxist-Leninist science of the party. In this respect, not only is a consideration of the new aspects of social development taking on great importance, but also a deeper understanding of the present social realities through the prism of Lenin's widely known ideas on the role of the party in the revolutionary process which were developed as early as the beginning of the century.

On the whole, the work convincingly reveals that the performance of a leading role by the Communist Party in socialist society has nothing in common either with voluntarism or with pragmatism and is an expression of the objective needs of the development of society on the path of progress. The authors demonstrate the invalidity of the bourgeois and revisionist criticism on this question, and reveal the damaging nature of the position of those who, in criticizing the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties under the pretext of improving socialism and giving it a "democratic face," actually provide grist for the mills of the anti-communists. "In defending real socialism," it is stated in the book, "the communists of other countries are at the same time defending themselves and their parties. He who does not take account of this, who with his attacks on socialism voluntarily or involuntarily provides the various anti-communist centers with arguments for their subversive work is undermining the foundations of his own struggle. People who believe that it is possible to 'save' socialism as an idea while sacrificing socialism as a reality are profoundly and tragically deceiving themselves." (p 18)

The symposium participants have made an on-the-whole successful attempt to examine the complex of questions connected with the functioning of the basic state and public institutions of the political system of socialist society and with the practice of the party leadership of them.

The contribution by V. Vaykhel't (GDR) is devoted to an analysis of the role and functions of the socialist state as the chief implement of the construction of a developed socialist society. His compatriot, G. Vittek, provides a characterization of the SED's leadership of state agencies. The other GDR scholars--N. Podevin, K. Bernhardt, Kh. Kube, and R. Walter--have devoted their work to an examination of the role and tasks of the National Front, of the party leadership of the Union of Free German Youth, and of the work of the SED to strengthen the connections between the people's representatives and their soviets with the masses, and to the interaction between the SED and the National Democratic Party of Germany. Although these small contributions do not touch upon all of the aspects of the above questions, but only upon individual ones, in aggregate they provide an idea about how the different elements of the political organization of the GDR function, and of the directions of the SED's efforts to increase their role in the management of society.

It is an unquestionable virtue of the approach to these questions that they are looked upon in close coordination with social and economic conditions and tasks. Abstracting in a study of a political topic and an attempt to examine it in isolation from its social milieu, as a rule, dooms scholars to sterile theorizing. The authors have not only succeeded in avoiding this danger, but also in demonstrating in a concrete manner the content, structure, and style of the work of state agencies and public organizations. The SED always strives to adapt to changing circumstances, not only in terms of taking account of changes which have already occurred in the development of the productive forces, socialist production relations, and in social consciousness, but also in terms of actively influencing them through the party, the state, and mass workers' organizations.

Developing creative activity in the field of state construction, and directing the work of state agencies, the SED and its local and primary organizations, it is stated in the book, accomplish the following very important tasks. First, they seek to achieve an increased economic role for the socialist state in accordance with V. I. Lenin's thesis that "every political superstructure . . . serves, in the final analysis, the production and is determined, in the final analysis, by the production relations of a given society."¹ Secondly, they strengthen their ties with the masses and, on this basis, develop in them a state consciousness, a creative attitude toward labor, and a proprietary attitude toward the management of state and public affairs. Thirdly, a strengthening of the state order and of discipline is achieved, the effective defense of public property and of the entire state and social system is organized, and a correct combination between the rights and duties of the state and of all citizens is observed. Fourthly, an ability to struggle is developed in the communists, and the personal responsibility of each party member is strengthened. (p 61)

There is a detailed treatment in the book of the difficult questions which were discussed at the scholarly symposium concerning the relationships between the party and mass workers' organizations, and the mechanism of party influence on the political system of socialist society. In disclosing the character of party leadership of society and the state, the writers V. Ya. Bondar' and A. V. Samosudov (USSR) are methodologically correct in connecting it with the relationships between the Communist Party and the masses. This kind of approach has made it possible to convincingly reveal the political essence of these relationships, and to show the many-sided tasks of the Marxist-Leninist party which has the task of simultaneously expressing the interests of the working class and of other workers and of leading them, and enlightening and educating them, and organizing the masses.

The work under review gives a characterization of the Leninist principles of party leadership, and validly emphasizes the maliciousness of attempts to place an equal sign between a ruling Communist Party and state power and the inadmissibility of confusing their functions. The qualifications expressed in the book to the effect that while adhering to uniform principles of leadership, the party takes account of the specific features of every organization,

of the uniqueness of its functions and tasks and of its work methods and forms, and so forth are very important for a correct understanding of the character and content of the CPSU's leadership of public organizations.

The criticism contained in a number of contributions of the anti-communist and right-revisionist ideas concerning the "neutrality" of state and public organizations, their "independence" from the party, and the necessity for an "equal partnership" between them and the party has a topical resonance. As is emphasized by the authors, the CPSU is resolutely opposed to such conceptions, just as it is opposed to the erroneous practice of confusing the functions of party agencies with the activities of state and public organizations, substituting for them, and against methods of naked administrative rule and command with regard to the latter. At the basis of the interrelationships between the CPSU and the workers' state and public organizations, there is not domination and subordination, but mutual trust and a commonality of interests. The chief goal of party influence consists in increasing the role of state and public organizations in communist construction, and in coordinating the efforts of all of the component parts of the political system, thoroughly developing their activeness, and stimulating their initiative in every way possible. This idea is clearly expressed in all of the sections of the book.

Concretely, on the basis of the generalization and analysis of extensive factual material, the investigators revealed the mechanism of party influence on the political system of socialist society and show its improvement by the CPSU at the stage of mature socialism. The role of party policy in this mechanism, the content, thrust, and forms of activity of the primary party organizations, the status and tasks of party groups in extra-party organizations, and the selection, placement, and education of cadres--these and other aspects of the topic are examined very concretely.

At the present time, Soviet and foreign scholars have accumulated extensive experience in studying the role of the Communist Party in socialist society. This experience speaks with total obviousness about the fact that studies of this problem are most fruitful when they organically reflect the Marxist-Leninist conception of socialist democracy and are performed not in a narrowly pragmatic manner, but in the context of the all-embracing process of socialist and communist construction, and of the efforts of the party, state, and public to actively involve the masses in the exercise of power and administration. In this sense, one must take note of the success of the attempts made at the symposium to look upon the Communist Party's attitude toward democracy, and the class criteria of socialist democracy--the subjects of the contribution by N. I. Kolchenko (USSR) "The CPSU and the Development of Soviet Democracy Under Mature Socialism" and of K. Badshtube (GDR) "The Growth of the SED's Leading Role and the Improvement of Socialist Democracy in the GDR."

"Genuine democracy," L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "permeates all of the spheres of our society."² It is solidly demonstrated in the work that socialist democracy traces its roots to the very deepest sphere of society--the production sphere. It is the people under socialism which is the fully empowered master

of national wealth. The undivided dominion of socialist ownership of the means of production in its two forms--state and kolkhoz cooperative--determines the genuinely democratic character of all of the relationships and ties which are included in the socialist organization of production. (p 144) The authors characterize the place and role of labor collectives in the life of Soviet society, their rights and functions, and the forms of participation by collectives in deciding state and public affairs. The reader's attention will undoubtedly be attracted by the examination of the democratic character of the state management of the economy, of class and national relationships, and of the activities of the Soviets, by the guarantees of the rights of the individual under socialism, and by the demonstration of the groundlessness of the anti-communist, bourgeois, and revisionist falsifications of these issues.

The analysis of these and other aspects of the topic is successfully supplemented and enriched by a study of certain aspects of the strengthening of the material base of the Soviet political system whose influence upon the development of socialist democracy is often wrongly not considered in studies of political processes.

It can be said that scientific workers, teachers, propagandists, students, and everybody who is interested in the functioning of the political system of socialist society and in the role of the party in this system has obtained a good scholarly aid. However, in thinking about the content of this work, you experience a regret that the authors' collective did not make full use of those large possibilities which the scholarly symposium provided them for advancing new ideas and for a creative discussion and critical understanding of the shortcomings and weaknesses which still exist in the work of party agencies directing the sphere of state and public management. The authors have assigned quite a lot of space to an exposition of known propositions and principles. There is no doubt that it would have been more valuable for science and practice if the symposium participants had gone beyond their primarily descriptive characterization of the issues and had attempted to thoroughly analyze the theoretical and practical problems in the field under study. And, as is known, these problems do exist.

I believe there would have been great theoretical and practical importance in a deep study of the still little investigated problems that have to do with the character of the activities of the party as the nucleus of the political system of socialist society, the functions and authority of party organizations and their directing agencies at various levels--state, republic, oblast, rayon, and so forth,--definitions of the optimal correlations between the different forms and methods of party leadership, the formation of party policy, and the development of clearer criteria for the selection of cadres for leading state and public posts. There has still been too little progress in scholarship in investigating the methodology of the delimitation of party, state, and public functions and of the possibilities for and limits of their interweaving and combination--problems which are of very great importance for ensuring the effectiveness of state and public management. There are also quite a few other little studied aspects of this vast topic. Naturally,

the entire topic cannot be covered in a single work. But this is not the point; the point is above all the content and character of our scholarly forums and publications. It does not need to be proven that the yield from scholarship is incomparably greater when social scientists see both the achievements and the contradictions of social development, reveal their essence, and propose valid ways of resolving them.

The party places the full body of this task not only in the sphere of the economy and of social relations, but also in the field of the political organization of society. As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress criticized the practice in which scholars "prefer to prove the already proven." It was clearly stated at the congress that the "phenomena of the political life of society" have to be "analyzed more deeply and more boldly."³ The materials in the book provide grounds for thinking that some of the authors are inclined sometimes to a problem-free perception of reality. For example, the opinion is stated in the work that there cannot be any ineffective management under socialism. We know, however, that from congress to congress, from plenum to plenum of its Central Committee, and also on a daily basis the CPSU and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties make persistent efforts to increase the effectiveness of management. This was directly discussed both at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 10th Congress of the SED.

The work also contains inaccurate and debatable points. One can take as one-sided the assertion that V. I. Lenin regarded a connection with the masses as leadership of the masses, although the authors themselves note that the party bases itself on the experience of the masses and learns from them. We also know that Lenin proceeded from the idea that the party carries out the will of the working class and devotedly serves its interests. This idea of Lenin's is clearly expressed in the USSR Constitution which proclaims that the "CPSU exists for the people and serves the people." Nor can one agree that "the functions of the political system of socialist society are determined by the historic mission of the working class." The goals of the working class are undoubtedly at the basis of the activities of all of the agencies of management, but the functions of each of them are determined above all by the role and place of this agency in the system of management.

There is no doubt that the thoroughness with which the authors have approached the examination of this large and difficult topic in combination with a problem-analytic approach to it will provide an important new increment to the knowledge capital in the field of the political organization of socialist society which is possessed by Marxist-Leninist science.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 42, p 276.
2. L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course. Speeches and Articles," Vol 5, Moscow, 1976, p 72.
3. "Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1981, p 78.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COURTS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by KaSSR minister of justice B. Dzhusupov: "A Soviet Judge--the People's Choice"]

[Text] The Soviet court occupies a special place in the system of organs of the socialist state. In our country the court alone is called upon to carry out justice, it alone is given the exclusive right to settle all legal cases and it has the right to use measures of criminal punishment in the name of the state and to settle civil law disputes.

The court's sentences and decisions have the force of law and are binding upon all state and public organizations, officials and citizens and are to be carried out in the entire territory of the USSR.

The court's role in the successful solution of communist construction tasks is enormous. Through all its activities it brings up USSR citizens in the spirit of faithful and strict fulfillment of Soviet laws; care for socialist property; adherence to labor discipline; honesty toward state and public duties; and respect for citizens' rights, honor and dignity and for the rules of socialist community.

The Soviet court is built on the principles of the most democratic election system in the world and its activities are based on such firm principles as electivity and independence of judges and their submission only to law; participation of the population in administering justice; publicity and directness of the judicial process; and ensurance of the accused's right to defense.

The regional (city) people's courts are the basic link of our country's judicial system. People's judges are elected directly by citizens of the region (city) on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by ballot for a 5-year period. People's assessors of regional (city) people's courts are elected for a 2.5-year period at meetings of citizens at places of work or residence and of servicemen in military units who vote by a show of hands.

Any KaSSR citizen who is 25 years old by election day can be elected as a judge or a people's assessor. The order for organizing and conducting elections of people's judges and people's assessors are regulated by the KaSSR law on election of regional (city) people's courts of the KaSSR.

The electivity of judges and people's assessors is one of the most striking manifestations of socialist democratism. Our elections are of a genuinely public character. The people elect from among themselves as people's judges and people's assessors their deserving sons and daughters who have sufficient professional knowledge, life experience and a moral right to judge others. Only on the basis of such principles can an established court ensure genuinely people's justice, implement the Leninist principles of socialist law, watch over the state's interests and guard against any encroachment on the socialist system of economy and socialist property and civil rights and freedoms of citizens.

A great role in ensuring socialist law is played by adherence to the constitutional principle of citizens' participation in administering justice. This participation is manifested in most varied forms, and the institute of people's assessors is the basic one.

A people's assessor has equal right with a people's judge, he is an active participant in the process. People's assessors participate in consideration of civil and criminal cases in a Soviet court.

During the past elections, more than 56,000 best representatives of the people were elected as people's assessors of regional (city) people's courts in Kazakhstan. Approximately the same number must be elected in June this year. People's assessors--they are fitters and milkmaids, physicians and teachers, writers and scientists, people of all professions and nationalities. These people, who have been brought up in the spirit of communist ideals and devoted to the interests of the party and the people, are invested with confidence of their collectives and personify conscience and socialist justice. The broad rights granted to people's assessors by our law are unknown and cannot be known by a bourgeois court.

The activities of people's assessors are not limited to participation as equal judges during consideration of court cases. People's assessors conduct extensive precautionary and preventive work and actively participate in work related to implementing court decisions. With the aim of raising activities of people's assessors in administering justice, their legal training is organized which makes it possible to ensure a high level of socialist legality in the work of the courts.

The work of many people's assessors deserves high praise. For example, the collective of the ore mining equipment plant in Sovetskiy Rayon of Karaganda has elected electric welder S. Serazhev as people's assessor three times. He heads the council of people's assessors, is a deputy of the rayon soviet of people's deputies and participates not only in examining practical cases but also renders great assistance to the people's court in implementing the court's judgments and interlocutory decisions.

The work experience of the council of people's assessors of the Kalininskiy regional people's court in Semipalatinsk headed by N.S. Dodekova, a communist and chief of the personnel department of the cement plant, is instructive. The council has established five sections. People's assessors of this people's court have control practically over all writs of execution sent for enforcement to accounting offices of enterprises and organizations. They also conduct extensive educational work with adolescents on probation. The council organizes reports by people's assessors and discussions of judicial decisions in collectives.

The KaSSR constitution proclaims that examination of cases in all courts is to be public. The significance of practical implementation of this principal is enormous. Every judicial process is a school of moral and legal education. For the purpose of raising the educational role of judicial processes, cases are examined not only in public court sessions but also during court visits directly to enterprises and institutions. Every fifth case in the republic is examined at the scene of the crime by a visiting court. Public examination of cases and assizes ensure constant control by workers over court activities.

People's judges and people's assessors must report to electors on their work. Article 152 of the KaSSR constitution states: "Judges and people's assessors are responsible to electors or organs that elected them; they report to them and may be recalled in an order established by law." This is why electors make high demands in selecting candidates for the positions of people's judges and people's assessors.

In carrying out justice and preventing violations of the law, people's judges rely very much on the assistance from the public. The activities of people's courts are closely linked with workers' collectives. Public prosecutors and counsels for the defense, who are selected by public organizations and worker's collectives, participate in the examination of cases. People's courts provide constant legal assistance to comrades' courts in organizing their work related to examination of cases and materials on minor violations of the law.

In the CPSU Central Committee's accountability report to the 26th congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "The organs of justice, the court, the procuracy and Soviet militia have a high responsibility for strengthening socialist legality and law and order. Professional knowledge of workers in these organs must combine with civic courage, integrity and justice. Only such people can properly fulfill the serious responsibilities entrusted to them. The Soviet people have a right to demand that their work be as efficient as possible, that every crime is properly investigated and that culprits bear a well-deserved punishment." In the light of this demand, the republic's courts are faced with the following main task: efficient and qualitative administering of justice and increased educational and preventive activities of the courts.

At present, justice in the republic is carried out by 289 people's courts. The composition quality of court workers has been noticeably improving with every election. In appraising the work results of people's judges in the republic, who have been elected during the past elections, it can be said with confidence that the electors have entrusted implementation of justice to highly qualified specialists who are deeply devoted to their work. The courts of the republic have noticeably reduced the violations of periods set for examining court cases and have raised the stability of sentences and decisions.

R. M. Nanarova, people's judge of the Zhanasemeyskiy regional people's court of Semipalatinskaya Oblast, has ensured that justice is carried out promptly and in qualitative manner. During the past several years, the court did not have any sentences and decisions that were passed under her chairmanship rescinded. She regularly reports to electors on the work of the court, actively conducts legal propaganda and supervises the legal knowledge faculty of people's assessors.

In addition to insuring high quality and efficiency of judicial processes, V.P. Kostyrev, people's judge of the Shortandinskiy regional people's court of Tselinogradskaya Oblast, often conducts proceedings during court visits, enlisting representatives of workers' collectives and public organizations. He devotes much attention to preventing violations of the law, to compensating for material losses caused by crime and to promptly examining and solving complaints and applications.

A well-deserved respect of electors is enjoyed by Z.G. Shipovalova, people's judge of the Auezovskiy regional people's court in Alma-Ata; G. A. Gorbunova, chairman of the Dzhetysayinskiy city people's court in Kustanayskaya Oblast; A. Ospanov, chairman of the Dzhambul'skiy regional people's court in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and jurist of the republic; and others.

At the same time, it would be wrong to deny that there are shortcomings in work related to administering justice. Individual judges have been permitted slow-paced and poor quality examinations of cases, complaints and applications and have been insufficiently implementing operational control over execution of legal decisions, especially where the recovery of alimony for the support of children is concerned.

Preparations for elections, which will be held on 20 June, will include a timely review of activities of people's courts during the period since the last elections. All people's judges and people's assessors must report to electors on their work.

Reports and meetings of electors with candidates for people's judges and people's assessors must be linked to the state of law violations in the region (city) and at individual enterprises and organizations and citizens' attention must be drawn to concrete conditions and causes that contribute to violations of legality and law and order and ways to eliminate them.

Criticism and mandates of the electors are an effective means for further improving judicial activities. Therefore they must be taken into consideration completely and those that are admissible should be implemented in the process of the court's work.

The courts and judicial organs in the republic must use the pre-election campaign for broad explanation of Soviet legislation, for raising the role of legal propaganda in instilling high legal standards in citizens and for concentrating the population's attention on the tasks facing the court in the struggle against crime and for strengthening lawfulness.

Following the elections extensive work must be done with the newly elected people's judges and people's assessors, who will sit on the judge's bench for the first time. It is already necessary to reason out and outline concrete teaching and educational measures so that they can be included immediately in fulfilling judicial functions.

There is no doubt that the new staff of people's courts in the KaSSR, guided by the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, will successfully solve the tasks facing the court in strengthening socialist legality and will contribute its share to the common cause of communist construction.

9817

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Unattributed article: "At the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 26 April, a meeting was held of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers with the participation of the chairmen of the oblispolkoms, the Kiev and Sevastopol' gorispolkoms, the leaders of the republic departments and organizations, the chiefs of the railroads and executives from the apparatus of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Ministry of Finances.

The session reviewed the results of carrying out the State Ukrainian Economic and Social Development Plan and the Ukrainian State Budget for the first quarter of 1982 and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1982 plan, budget and socialist obligations. Giving reports were V. A. Masol, Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan and V. P. Koseruk, Ukrainian Minister of Finances.

Also discussed was the report by the Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers S. I. Gurenko on strengthening the impact of scientific and technical achievements on raising industrial production efficiency in the republic.

The persons giving the reports and other speakers pointed out that as a result of implementing the measures to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th UCP [Ukrainian Communist Party] Congress, as the widely-developed socialist competition to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, in the first quarter of 1982, there was further development of the republic's economy and a rise in the material well being and cultural standard of living of the people.

The quarterly plan was fulfilled for the sale of industrial product, for labor productivity and for the output of a majority of major products. The average daily volume of industrial production increased by 2.2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year. The output of superior quality products rose by 3.7 percent in comparison with the first quarter of the previous year.

The spring field work was started in the republic and the wintering of livestock was completed in an organized manner.

A large amount of work was carried out in capital construction. Fixed capital valued at 1.28 billion rubles was completed using state capital investments and this was 7 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increase in social production and the rise in its efficiency were aided by the work done to further develop scientific research and introduce its results into the national economy, to accelerate the pace of scientific and technical progress as well as to technically reequip and reconstruct the existing enterprises and shops.

The social development program that was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress was steadily carried out. The average monthly wages of employees increased. Detail commodity turnover rose. The volume of sales of consumer services to the public increased by 4.4 percent. The plan for completing housing was overfulfilled. Cultural and service construction was carried out widely.

The state budget for the first quarter was fulfilled by 101.7 percent for income.

At the same time, the session pointed out shortcomings in the work of the individual national economic sectors. It was mentioned that certain Ukrainian ministries and departments and oblispolkoms did not fulfill the plan for product output, for the growth of labor productivity and profit as well as the quotas for introducing new technology by all subordinate associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations.

The demand for the shipping of national economic freight by rail was not fully satisfied. There were also failings in capital construction. A number of construction organizations underfulfilled the plans set for them for contracting and the quotas for completing fixed capital.

The range of measures aimed at improving economic planning and management was carried out still slowly. Individual ministries, departments and organizations did not pay sufficient attention to accelerating scientific and technical progress, to introducing progressive production methods, equipment and materials, to fulfilling the quotas for developing new types of industrial products and consumer goods and to strengthening the ties between science and production.

The reports and speeches emphasized the need to focus attention on mobilizing the existing reserves for further increasing production efficiency and work quality, for concentrating capital investments on the building of the most important nearly completed projects, for promptly completing and rationally utilizing the production capacity.

Exceptionally important significance was given to increasing labor productivity and introducing the new forms of the brigade organization of labor and incentives, to mechanizing and automating the production processes, to quickly converting the national economy to the path of intensive development, to observing strict savings and thriftiness in the consumption of fuel, electric and thermal power, raw products, materials, the wage fund and all types of resources as well as to strengthening state, planning, production and labor discipline in all production sectors and in the management sphere.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers obliged the republic ministries and departments, the oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol' gorispolkoms to profoundly analyze the results of fulfilling the plan quotas in the first quarter of 1982 and, in being guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1988) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, by the provisions and tasks contained in the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev, at this plenum and at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and at the ceremony in Tashkent, as well as by the decisions of the 26th UCP Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the UCP, to adopt additional measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the development of the individual national economic sectors and to overcome the lag permitted in the first quarter of the current year in production, in the delivery and shipping of products and for other indicators in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1982 plan, budget and socialist obligations.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, the Ukrainian Gosstroy, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian ministries and departments as well as the obl(gor)ispolkoms are to focus their efforts on carrying out the tasks posed in the resolution of the party and economic aktiv to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th UCP Congress to accelerate scientific and technical progress and strengthen the tie between science and production as well as in the report of the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the UCP Central Committee, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, at this aktiv and to ensure a significant rise in the technical level and the modernization of production, a fundamental improvement in product quality, a reduction in its cost and a wider scope of mechanization and automation of the production processes. It has been considered necessary to adopt measures to unconditionally fulfill the quotas envisaged by the republic specific integrated scientific and technical programs.

The Council of Ministers has demanded that the Ukrainian ministries, departments and obl(gor)ispolkoms seek out additional reserves for increasing production, for broadening the assortment and improving the quality of consumer goods and for increasing the services for the public. The trade organizations are to improve trade services for the workers and strengthen ties with industry.

The Ukrainian ministries and departments and the oblispolkoms must strengthen work in the area of increasing the production of agricultural products including on private farms and adopt additional measures for completing the spring field work in an organized manner. They must ensure the proper tending of the plantings and the effective utilization of equipment, fertilizers and other materials and equipment.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has also outlined a series of other measures to improve the work of the Ukrainian ministries and departments in fulfilling the plan quotas.

Speaking at the session was the member of the Politburo of the UCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, A. P. Lyashko. He drew particular attention to strengthening organizational work aimed at increasing the efficiency of all the national economic sectors and emphasized that in one's practical activity in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress it was essential to be guided by the provisions and recommendations put forward in the speeches of

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and the ceremony in Tashkent. First of all, it was essential to focus efforts on the most important areas for developing the republic economy and the base sectors of the national economy and on implementing measures to further improve the economic mechanism and raise labor productivity.

Among the key questions of economic management was also the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, particularly the strengthening of ties between science and production, a rise in its efficiency, a reduction in the time for introducing scientific developments, inventions and rationalization proposals into the national economy. There must also be a higher level of economic work in the associations, the enterprises and organizations, the dissemination of advanced experience and the utilization of all opportunities and reserves for saving expenditures in the production of the end product.

In the agricultural area, A. P. Lyashko pointed out, the main concern of the oblispolkoms, the leaders of the ministries and departments, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be a significant increase in the production of grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables as well as feed for a complete supply for livestock, a rise in livestock productivity and the fuller satisfying of the needs of the public for food products.

The efforts of each labor collective should be aimed at increasing work efficiency and quality and at successfully carrying out the socialist obligations adopted to worthily celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Also participating in the work of the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers were the Politburo member and Secretary of the UCP Central Committee, A. A. Titarenko, and the member of the Politburo of the UCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Ukrainian Trade Unions, V. A. Sologub.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH STATE RADIO, TV CHAIRMAN REVIEWS PROGRAMMING GOALS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by Kh. Khasenov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "The Tribune of Millions"]

[Excerpt] Radio broadcast journalists strive to render daily assistance to party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in enlisting workers in the struggle for unconditional fulfillment of grandiose plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the varied tasks of communist construction. Thus for the entire five-year plan period a television watch has been organized over the largest industrial regions such as the Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy, Karatau-Dzhambulskiy and Mangyshlakskiy as well as over construction of the Zhayremskiy Mining Enrichment Combine and the Chilisayskoye phosphorite deposit, which have been named in the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the period up to 1990.

This work is being conducted in an especially active manner in connection with the Ekibastuzskiy Fuel and Power Complex. Business-like cooperation with the oblast party organization has made it possible for us to render tangible assistance to party and economic organs in solving many serious problems of construction workers, miners, power workers and transportation workers of this huge region. Programs have been positively appraised in the press, have been shown on Central television and have evoked warm response from television viewers throughout the country.

A central place in the television-watch programs is occupied by the series "Operation Rhythm" in which our journalists have appeared as organizers and arbitrators of labor competition among neighbors--miners of Ekibastuz, power workers of North Kazakhstan, the Urals and Western Siberia and railway workers of five railways on whose steady pace of work depends the uninterrupted supply of heat and energy to enterprises in the Urals, oil exploitation sites in Western Siberia and numerous cities and villages in Kazakhstan and the RSFSR. Current problems for joint discussion have been repeatedly presented on television and many of them have been decided at the union ministry level.

The programs "Mangyshlak: Strategy of Development," which are devoted to the formation and development of the largest Mangyshlak complex, are being aired regularly. The series "The Region of Large-Scale Chemical Industry"

analyzes in detail the problems of the Karatau-Dzhambul'skiy complex, where production of phosphate fertilizers and other chemical goods is concentrated. It is very important that these programs not only raise but also solve questions related to current issues and connected with intensifying the economic organism of large industrial regions.

In connection with the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR and the 250th anniversary of voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan by Russia, the Kazakh television and radio have placed on a regular schedule the following series and rubrics: "In a Single Family," "The Screen of Friendship," "I am a Citizen of the USSR," "We Are Internationalists" and some other series. All of them are aimed at further improving the patriotic and international education of workers, propagating the Leninist nationalities policy of the party and demonstrating the strengthening fraternal bonds of peoples of the USSR. The heroes of these programs are people of many nationalities living in Kazakhstan who are united by a single common cause, a single concern--to make the republic even more wealthy and beautiful.

Artistic collectives of television and radio and workers of the republic radio and television center are well aware that the high general educational and intellectual level of the Soviet people and the varied forms of information available to them demand new methods of influencing the audience which are more convincing in content and impressive in presentation. Consequently a whole series of programs are being "modernized." For example, the subjects of the broadcast series "Efficiency: What Is It?" have been considerably enriched. Problems of modern production management, rational distribution of productive forces and economical use of raw material resources are being shown more graphically in them. It was not without reason that its authors were awarded a silver medal and a second class certificate at the all-union contest held by the VDNKh [The Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] of the USSR under the motto "To Work Efficiently and Qualitatively."

The unifying basis for all material describing implementation of party and government decisions is a series of television and radio programs entitled "The Party Plans Are the People's Plans." They are being presented in two directions: research of social problems and changes occurring in the course of fulfilling the five-year plan and elucidation of the most important aspects in the development of economic regions in the republic. The radio series "Time Dictates the Style" promote generalization and dissemination of party leading work experiences.

Social portraits of worker's collectives, worker's dynasties and individual leading workers are the content of the rubric "The Soviet Way of Life."

The subject direction of the series "The Five-Year Plan: Addresses, Problems" is evident in the title itself; it includes positive experiences of leading enterprises and concentrates attention on unsolved problems in production and social development of enterprises. That more complete extraction of useful components from raw ore deposits has acquired more urgency at

Kazakhstan Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy enterprises has been described in broadcasts. However, the collective of the Pavlodarskiy Aluminum Plant, which processes the lowest grade of bauxite, has achieved alumina that was awarded the mark of quality. Work experiences of this collective have been presented in an extensive series of television radio programs, which have elicited much warm response.

Propaganda on organizational forms of labor, such as on the outstanding brigade contract method in construction, industry and transportation, has acquired special significance in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. This form is called upon to be the basic one during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Certainly, our work in elucidating economic questions still has shortcomings which were correctly described at the fifth plenum of the Kazakhstan CP CC. We have been working persistently in order to make up for the negligence.

Questions dealing with agriculture are broadly reflected in television and radio programs. "The Radio School of Skilled Management" and "The Radio University of Agricultural Knowledge" programs, which regularly describe the innovations of grain growers and livestock breeders of leading Kazakhstan farms, have proved themselves. The televised "School of Leading Experiences of Sheep Breeders" has been operating successfully.

Kazakh television has held the "Zhiger" competitive festival of creative youth together with the artistic unions of composers, writers, artists, cinematographers and journalists; it has been conducting the "Zholdas" youth festival programs together with the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee and has been regularly organizing television and radio campaigns together with the editorial offices of the newspapers SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN, KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, LENINSHIL ZHAS and LENINSKAYA SMENA.

Today it is very important to prepare and present television and radio programs with due regard for social interests of various groups of the population, particularly youths. For this purpose the audience is being closely studied and special attention is devoted to forms of broadcasts and ways of raising their effectiveness. For example, close contacts with workers has made it possible to achieve high results of the "Ushkyn" and "Molodost" youth programs whose materials possess a great propaganda force and at the same time have a considerable emotional attraction for drawing an ever increasing number of young people into production and public life.

"The Soviet country's achievements in molding a new man are great and widely known throughout the world," says the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." It is well known that the new man is a man with an active attitude toward life and a conscientious attitude toward public duty when unity of word and deed become a daily norm of his behavior. It is therefore a task of moral education to develop such a position. That is why life itself has demanded that the development of moral problems on television and radio be deepened and that a shift be made from the ordinary imparting of information to

researching problems of the most important directions in the republic's economics and in the life of production collectives and that an attempt be made to understand more deeply the moral and ethical basis of mutual relations of people and their behavior. It is necessary to note the qualitative change that has occurred in this connection: in addition to deeply analyzing economic efficiency, television and radio journalists are now turning more often to educational functions of socialist competition which is now a powerful factor of moral influence on man, forming his moral qualities and communist attitude toward labor. There has been an increasing number of such programs.

Our cooperation with television and radio broadcasting organs of the fraternal republics has been expanding. The regularly held festivals are the most popular form of work in this aspect. As a result, workers have an opportunity of broadly familiarizing themselves with the achievements in economic and cultural construction of all fraternal republics of our country. A testimony to the increased level of such broadcasts is the fact that Kazakhstan has been appearing more often with its programs on Central television and All-Union radio.

The 26th CPSU Congress has set great and important tasks before television and radio organs. The main thing that the Communist party invariably turns its attention to is to consistent strengthening of the relationship between propaganda and life and to raising its effectiveness and reality. To arm a Soviet man with the knowledge of social development laws and a clear understanding of the party's policy and to instill in him the aspiration for and skill in building communism--all this has been and remains the core of all ideological work. Collectives of the Kazakh television and radio clearly understand the tasks facing them and are fully resolved to properly welcome the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR and the 250th anniversary of voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan by Russia and to contribute their share to fulfillment of the grandiose communist construction plans.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH TEACHER INSTILLS LOVE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[Article by D. Farber: "The Light of the Russian Word"]

[Excerpts] Half a century ago when her family moved to Alma-Ata from a small aul in the Irtysh River area, the 10-year old Rafika was placed in a Russian school, school No. 14. She even spoke Russian with difficulty, so how could she study? Teachers consoled and persuaded her: it is all right, you will catch up, you have such a subtle feeling for the language... She will remember these teachers forever: Yekaterina Fedorovna Nenasheva, Oleg Olegovich Oleynikov and Petr Aleksandrovich Blagorazumov.

She mastered the spoken language in dealings and games with children of the same age and coped with grammar by being diligent and persistent. Books have shown her the beauty and the power of the Russian language. The teachers have revealed to her a person named Rafika: through them she came to know herself and gained self-esteem.

Thus she came to know kindness, faith and understanding and accepted them with all her heart. These three beginnings have entered her heart to light the way for other children when she became a teacher later on. The Russian language has thus illuminated her youth to become, with the assistance of Russian friends, her destiny and life's work.

Nurtazina has been working in the Kazakh secondary school No. 12 imeni S. M. Kirov more than 30 years, including the past 10 years as principal. Here she has created her famous methodical arsenal. Textbooks, reading books and the "Entertaining Grammar"--a handbook of philology students in the republic--written by her are checked here. She is a candidate of pedagogical sciences, writes articles for newspapers and journals and speaks at conferences, persistently confirming the principles of interesting, living education of the developing mind, imagination and feelings of children.

"My entire work in school," says Rafika Bekenovna, "is mainly in instilling internationalism."

The successful formula also contained an immediate task--to teach Kazakh children the language of intra-national intercourse, and a much broader main task: to help them in combining high morality with civic virtue and universal moral values with ideological conviction.

School No. 12 is international in composition: it is attended by Kazakhs, Uighurs, Tatars and Uzbeks and the number of children of mixed marriages has been increasing. It has been found that many pupils are bilingual or have equal capability in their native and Russian languages. Moreover, English is also being thoroughly studied.

The knowledge of several languages broadens horizons, enriches the concept of the world. Children have also been mastering social and universal concepts. "In reading in Kazakh, Russian and English (this paragraph is from the same article by Nurtazina), the children can see that people of different nationalities have much more in common than distinctive in language, customs and spiritual and material culture. The small reader begins to understand that regardless of the names used in different languages for kindness and cruelty, nobleness and baseness, bravery and cowardice, loyalty and treachery, truth and falsehood--they are of the same essence everywhere and service to one calls for uncompromising struggle against the other."

But, of course, favorable social conditions and multilingualism is far from an ironclad guarantee in upbringing a citizen. World outlook is not shaped spontaneously and knowledge does not transform into conviction automatically. Everything depends on who and how one teaches and who and how one organizes and guides life, creativity, labor, reading and education of children.

A lesson on the significance of the Russian language is underway in the sixth grade. Nurtazina opens it with a saying by Abay that culture and art of the Russians are a key to life. Then the children read from their notebooks aloud on what they have discovered independently in literature: opinions expressed about the Russian language by F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, I.S. Turgenev, A. P. Chekhov, M.O. Auezov, Ah. Aytmatov and R. Gamzatov.

The teacher praises the children for successful and honest research and concludes:

"We are able to associate with friends from any republic of our country, study science, read books by V. I. Lenin and comprehend the treasure of world culture because we know the Russian language. You can enroll in any educational institution in the country and choose any field of activity."

The class listened with great interest to Rafika Bekenova's story about the Fourth International Olympiad of the Russian language, which was held in Moscow! The children learned about a Japanese boy, who knows several languages, but likes Russian most of all and is now studying Russia's art. About a boy from the FRG who reads tales by Pushkin. And also about two girls from Laos and Mongolia who became friends in Moscow because both spoke Russian.

"You see," the teacher said, "how the Russian language has enhanced and enriched the life of children abroad who are the same age as you."

Her story was emotional, sincere and reflected her observations and life experience. Nurtazina has traveled around half of the world and was our country's envoy to the GDR, Japan, Vietnam, Italy, Africa and Mongolia. The Kazakh teacher, a Hero of Socialist Labor, represented the Soviet school, the school of Kazakhstan and Soviet pedagogics as a recognized Russian language specialist and has assisted German and Mongolian friends in improving the system of methods in teaching the Russian language.

She has devoted many years to the study and solution of a major pedagogical problem: the interrelationship in teaching Russian and Kazakh literature. In joint work with the school's students of philology, she has uncovered new opportunities for instilling internationalism. During lessons teachers talk to school children about the unity of ideological and moral values in Soviet literature and about mutual influence and enrichment of its national groups.

For example, the creative relationship of the works by V.V. Mayakovskiy and S. Seyfullin has prompted students of philology at school No. 12 to jointly reason out the study of the poems "V.I. Lenin" and "Albatros." The children wrote compositions about these poems in Russian and Kazakh languages.

When fifth grade students study the well-known story by A. Kononov "Yelka V Sokolnikakh" ["New Year's Tree in Sokolniks"], Nurtazina also refers to the poem "Mugalima" by K. Zharmagambetov. Children are always stirred by this poem about a Russian woman teacher who came to a distant Kazakh aul during the twenties. They read "Mugalima" in Kazakh language as well as its translation in Russian. Katya--the girl from Kononov's story with whom Lenin talked at the New Year's tree party in the Sokolniks--is the teacher whom the aul children became so fond of. Nurtazina explains to the class what the artistic imagination consists of without overlooking the important ideological moments. Thoughts about Lenin, his tactfulness, simplicity and love for children are well perceived during a talk on the creativity of poets. Nurtazina considers it appropriate to remind the class about teachers from Russia who helped Kazakhstan build a new school and about the friendship between Kazakh and Russian teachers.

International contacts of schoolchildren in school No 12 are rich and varied. The mail brings letters and printed matter from many cities in the country to the Kazakh children. The school club of international freindship corresponds in Russian with children in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The schoolchildren are visited by scientists, writers, leading workers and war veterans--people of various nationalities. Lyudmila Vladimirovna Besschetnova, a Russian; Vladimir Vasilyevich Goloborodko, a Ukrainian; Rimma Vasilyevna Pak, a Korean; Lyaylya Miftakovna Izmaylova, a Tatar; Boris Vladimirovich Belilovskiy, a Jew; and Lyaylya Nigmatullayevna Sayfullina, a Uzbek, work side by side with Kazakh teachers in the school.

R. B. Nurtazina is an internationalist as regards her views, life experience and nature of activities. During the past 10 years, she has been cooperating with the Scientific Research Institute of Russian Language Instruction in

National Schools of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Rafika Bekenovna is a part-time correspondent of the institute, conducts pedagogical experiment assignments from the institute and together with Porf K.V. Maltseva and senior scientific worker Ye. A. Umanskaya is working on a literature educational-methodical complex for the seventh grade of national schools. Nurtazina works in contact with instructors of VUZ's and schools of Alma-Ata and generously shares experience with students of philology, both Russian and Kazakh.

Invisible, durable threadlike beams extend to Moscow, to many cities and villages in the country and to friends abroad from Kazakh school No. 12, which was established 60 years ago and is of the same age as the USSR. Kazakh children and teachers have been linked to the world by the Russian word.

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